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THE
AUSTRAL AVIAN
RECORD

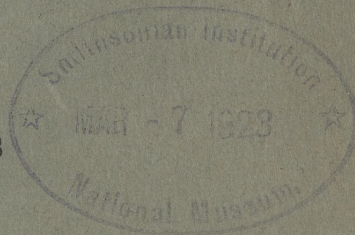
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VOL. V. Nos. 2 & 3.



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EDITOR
GREGORY M. MATHEWS



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CONTENTS.	PAGE.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY LISTS OF THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA	33
MORE NOTES OF INTEREST	45
ON TYPE DESIGNATION OF AVIAN GENERA	74

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY LISTS OF THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

I HAVE now completed the MSS. of my Birds of Australia and in that place had indicated many new subspecies. The recent intense study of Australian ornithologists, which is immensely pleasing to myself, has made it advisable to publish these subspecies at once in order to avoid complications such as have occurred in the case of the genus *Acanthiza*, here noted. My MSS. with the new subspecies was completed two years before it was published and Campbell's article, which is delightful, appeared one month earlier, and a few of the names clash. At the same time I am noting some additions and corrections due to the criticism of British Birds by Iredale and myself, hereafter detailed. It is astonishing to find the inexactitude there is present in connection with British Birds, as the authority behind the British Bird Names has been quoted and has been accepted, and the present investigation proves little care to have been previously exercised.

Check List, p. 14. Add to Genus PORZANA—

Gallinula Swainson, Illustr. Zool., 1st Series, text to pl. 173, Sept. 1821.

Type (by original designation) *Rallus porzana* Linné.

Not *Gallinula* Brisson, Ornith., Vol. VI., p. 2, 1760.

p. 15. Eliminate from synonymy of Genus PORZANOIDEA—

Gallinula Swainson, Classif. Birds, etc.

p. 17. Instead of *Colymbus* Illiger 1811, read *Colymbus* Brisson, Ornith., Vol. I., p. 50; Vol. VI., p. 33, 1760.

Type (by tautonymy) *Colymbus*, and by subsequent designation Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vögel, p. iii., 1852 (1853?), *Colymbus cristatus* Brisson, both of which=*Colymbus cristatus* Linné.

Not *Colymbus* Linné, Syst. Nat. Xth ed., p. 135, Jan. 1, 1758.

p. 44. Sp. 139. The specific name must be *EROLIA TESTACEA* (Vroeg).

Scolopax testacea Vroeg (ex Pallas MS.), Catal. d'Ois, Adumb. p. 6 (before Sept. 22), 1764. Holland, Europe. Extra-limital.

The Australian subspecific name being
EROLIA TESTACEA CHINENSIS.

This change is necessary as *Tringa ferruginea* Brünnich, Orn. Boreal, p. 53 (pref. Feb. 20), 1764, is anticipated by *Tringa ferrugineus* Pontoppidan, Danske Atlas, Vol. I., p. 625, pref. March 31, 1763, which includes both Knot and Curlew Sand-piper; probably more applicable to the former.

p. 46. Add to Genus GLAREOLA—

Pratincola Pennant, Brit. Zool., 4th ed., 4to ed., p. 648; 8vo ed., p. 759, 1776.

Type (by monotypy) *Pratincola krameria* Pennant=*Hirundo pratincola* Linné.

p. 59. The name of the type of *Nyroca* Fleming remains *Anas nyroca* Gueldenstadt, but not of Linné. 7

p. 69. A still earlier reference to *Blagrus* is—

Blagrus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, Vol. XV., p. 369,
1846.

Type (by monotypy) *B. dimidiatus* (Raffles)=*Falco leucogaster* Gmelin.

1913 List.

p. 198. *SAMUELA CINNAMOMEA TODMORDENI*, subsp. nov.

Figured and described in my Birds of Australia, Vol. IX.,

p. 198, 1921, a very pale form.

Type, Todmorden, Central Australia.

p. 203. *CALAMANTHUS FULIGINOSUS OBSCURIOR*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *C. f. albiloris* North, in being much darker above and much yellower below, especially in the flanks.

Type, New South Wales (ex Gould collection).

p. 233. *MAGNAMYTIS KIMBERLEYI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *M. housei* Milligan, in having the breast and under-surface rusty-red, not black.

Type, Kimberley, North-west Australia.

p. 238. *COLLURICINCLA RUFIVENTRIS CARTERI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *C. r. rufiventris* Gould, in being a darker shade above and the vent much more pronounced in colour. It is also smaller.

Type, near Albany, South-west Australia.

p. 243. *CRATICUS NIGROGULARIS COONGANI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *C. n. tormenti* Mathews, in having the black parts of a more distinct black and the ends of the primaries more brownish. Bill slightly smaller.

Type, Coongan River, Mid-west Australia.

p. 246. *APHELOCEPHALA PECTORALIS TODMORDENI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *A. p. pectoralis* Gould, in having the band on the breast much paler and the sides of the body less heavily marked with chestnut.

Type, Todmorden, Central Australia.

- p. 248. *NEOSITTA ALBATA RAMSAYI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *N. a. albata* (Ramsay) in being lighter in colour above and not so striped below.

Type, north of Brisbane, South Queensland.

- p. 250. *CORMOBATES MINOR NORTHI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *C. m. minor* (Ramsay) in being darker above and the under-surface more striped.

Type, Barron River, North Queensland.

- p. 251. *CLIMACTERIS WAITEI* S. A. White, is a subspecies of *CLIMACTERIS PICUMNUS* and read *CLIMACTERIS PICUMNUS WAITEI*.

- p. 253. *ZOSTEROPS AUSTRALASIE* Vieillot will replace *Z. gouldi*.

Sylvia australasie Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., Vol. XI., p. 235, June 21st, 1817.

Australasie=King George's Sound, South-west Australia.

ZOSTEROPS AUSTRALASIE EDWINI, subsp. nov.

Differs from *Z. a. australasie* Vieillot in being slightly smaller and altogether lighter green above, with a lighter yellow throat and paler breast and abdomen.

Type, Carnarvon, West Australia.

- p. 254. *ZOSTEROPS LUTEA HEADLANDI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *Z. l. hecla* Mathews in being smaller generally and in being greenish-yellow on the under-surface and greyish-green above.

Type, Point Headland, North Mid-west Australia.

LUTEOZOSTEROPS, gen. nov.

Type, *Zosterops albiventris cairncrossi* Mathews.

- p. 256. *PARDALOTINUS MELANOCEPHALUS PILBARRA*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *P. m. tormenti* Mathews in having a lighter back and a more reddish rump.

Type, Pilbarra Gold Fields, Mid-west Australia.

- p. 258. *NESOPARDALOTUS QUADRAGINTUS REX*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *N. q. quadragintus* Gould in having the back more yellowish-green and the ear-coverts yellower and the under-surface darker.

Type, King Island, Bass Straits.

- p. 260. *MELITHREPTUS LÆTIOR NORTHI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *M. l. coongani* Mathews in being lighter above and the under-surface being nearly all white.

Type, Western Northern Territory.

The genus *Stigmatops* must be replaced by *Lichmera* and the species name will be *Lichmera indistincta* (V. & H.).

- p. 270. *LICHMERA INDISTINCTA YORKE*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *Lichmera i. indistincta* (V. & H.) in being more rufous above.

Type, York, West Australia.

- p. 271. *LICHMERA INDISTINCTA PERTHI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *L. i. indistincta* (V. & H.) in being more greyish above.

Type, Perth, West Australia.

- p. 271. *LICHMERA INDISTINCTA MILLIGANI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *L. i. indistincta* (V. & H.) in being brownish above and the under-surface much whiter.

Type, Stirling Ranges, South-west Australia.

- p. 279. *SACRAMELA KEARTLANDI CLOATESSENSIS*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *S. k. mungi* Mathews in being darker above, and in that, coming nearer to the typical form.

Type, Point Cloates, Mid-west Australia.

- p. 281. *PTILOTULA PENICILLATA CENTRALIA*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *P. p. calcon*i Mathews in having the white ear-patch less noticeable and in being white on the under-surface and lighter above.

Type, Central Australia.

- p. 283. *PHYLIDONYRIS PYRRHOPTERA MIXTA*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *P. p. indistincta* Mathews in being brighter in coloration (blackier) and the yellow of the wing more pronounced.

Type, Victoria.

- p. 284. *MELIORNIS NOVÆHOLLANDIÆ QUEENSLANDICUS*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *M. n. novæhollandiæ* (Latham) in being smaller in all its measurements, including the bill.

Type, Queensland.

- p. 284. *MELIORNIS NOVÆHOLLANDIÆ CAMPBELLI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *M. n. subassimilis* Mathews in its longer bill, but otherwise differing only slightly.

Type, Kangaroo Island.

- p. 284. *MELIORNIS NOVÆHOLLANDIÆ INTERMEDIUS*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *M. n. longirostris* Gould in being paler in coloration and in having a longer bill.

Type, Stirling Ranges, South-west Australia.

- p. 287. *COLEIA CARUNCULATA CLELANDI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *C. c. carunculata* (White) in being larger in its measurements and in having the white patch under the eye less pronounced.

Type, Kangaroo Island.

- p. 287. The earliest reference to *Merops carunculatus* proves to be White, Journ. Voy. N.S.W., p. 240 (before Aug.), 1790 : Sydney, New South Wales. I have procured a copy of White's work which absolutely proves that this name appeared in the earliest copies, but was left out of the later ones.

- p. 287. *COLEIA CARUNCULATA PERTHI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *C. c. woodwardi* Mathews in being paler in general coloration and the red caruncle not so pronounced.

Type, Perth, West Australia.

- p. 289. *ANTHOCHAERA CHRYSOPTERA ALBANI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *A. c. lunulata* Gould in being smaller and in having a smaller bill, it is also paler in general coloration.

Type, Albany, South-west Australia.

- p. 289. *ACANTHAGENYS RUFOGULARIS AUGUSTA*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *A. r. rodorhynchus* (Cotten) in being paler in general coloration and smaller in its measurements.

Type, Port Augusta, South Australia.

p. 292. *Buceros orientalis* Latham was used by me for Gould's *Tropidorhynchus citreogularis*. The Austr. Orn. Union's Check List Committee recently drew my attention to this, questioning the correctness of my action. Upon reconsidering very carefully Latham's description I agree, but there can be little doubt that Latham described a specimen of the Helmeted Friar Bird. All the data suggests that the specimen came from Cooktown, so I have named that locality as type and the following alterations become necessary :

Neophilemon orientalis (Latham)

Neophilemon orientalis orientalis (Latham)

Neophilemon orientalis yoriki (Mathews)

Neophilemon orientalis gordonii (Mathews)

and

Microphilemon citreogularis (Gould)

Microphilemon citreogularis citreogularis (Gould)

Microphilemon citreogularis didimus (Mathews)

Microphilemon citreogularis johnstoni (Mathews)

Microphilemon citreogularis sordidus (Gould)

Microphilemon citreogularis breda (Mathews)

Microphilemon citreogularis occidentalis (Ramsay)

- p. 292. *NEOPHILEMON ORIENTALIS CONFUSUS*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *Philemon buceroides yoriki* Mathews in being darker above and in having a more slender bill.

Type, Cairns, North Queensland.

- p. 294. *AUSTRANTHUS AUSTRALIS FLINDERSI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *A. a. australis* (Vieillot) in being darker above and more heavily marked below.

Type, Flinders Island, Bass Straits.

- p. 297. *ZONÆGINTHUS BELLUS FLINDERSI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *Z. b. bellus* (Latham) in its paler coloration and the rump is a paler colour than in that of *Z. b. samueli*.

Type, Flinders Island, Bass Straits.

- p. 297. *ZONÆGINTHUS BELLUS TASMANICUS*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *Z. b. bellus* (Latham) in its more brownish coloration.

Type, Tasmania.

- p. 297. *ZONÆGINTHUS BELLUS ROSINÆ*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *Z. b. tasmanicus* Mathews in its light coloration and in having the vermiculations on the upper-surface finer.

Type, South Australia.

- p. 298. *ZONÆGINTHUS OCULATUS GAIMARDI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *Z. o. oculatus* (Q. and G.) in its paler coloration and smaller size.

Type, Perth, West Australia.

- p. 300. *DONACOLA CASTANEOTHORAX NORTHI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *D. c. castaneothorax* (Gould) in being paler in general coloration, with the rump not so reddish-brown. The band on the breast is darker.

Type, North Queensland.

- p. 300. *CHLOROMUNIA*, genus nov.

Type, *Erythura trichroa macgillivrayi* Mathews.

(*Trichroa* Reichenbach 1862 is preoccupied by *Trichrous* Chevrolat 1858).

- p. 301. *ÆGINTHA TEMPORALIS ASHBYI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *A. t. temporalis* (Latham) in being smaller and of a brighter colour.

Type, Blackall Ranges, South Queensland.

p. 303. GOULDÆORNIS, genus nov.

Type, *Amadina gouldiæ* Gould.

(*Chlæbia* Reichenbach 1862 is preoccupied by *Chlæbius* Schönherr, 1826).

p. 303. GOULDÆORNIS GOULDIÆ WESTRA, subsp. nov.

Differs from *G. g. gouldiæ* (Gould) in having the head coloration (either black or red) much more pronounced and the back a deeper shade of green.

Type, Napier Broome Bay, North-west Australia.

The forms to be admitted will be :

Gouldæornis gouldiæ gouldiæ (Gould).

Victoria River, Northern Territory.

Gouldæornis gouldiæ mirabilis (Des Murs).

Raffles Bay, Northern Territory.

Gouldæornis gouldiæ armitianus (Ramsay).

Cardwell, North Queensland.

Gouldæornis gouldiæ kempi (Mathews).

Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria.

Gouldæornis gouldiæ westra Mathews.

Napier Broome Hill, North-west Australia.

p. 304. NEOPOËPHILA PERSONATA HILLI, subsp. nov.

Differs from *N. p. watsoni* Mathews, in being darker coloured. It is also slightly larger.

Type, Borroloola, Gulf of Carpentaria.

p. 307. Genus NOTOCHIBIA, nov. Type DICRURUS
BRACTEATUS Gould.

p. 309. Add to synonymy of *Ailuroedus crassirostris*—

Coracina viridis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., Vol. VIII., p. 9, March 15, 1817 : New South Wales.

p. 311. Add to synonymy of *Sericulus chrysocephalus*—

Meliphaga auricapilla Stephens in Shaw's Gen Zool., Vol. XIV., pt. 1., p. 262 (end), 1826 : name for Golden-crowned Honeysucker, Lewin, pl. 16, i.e. 6.

- p. 312. *PTILORIS PARADISEA QUEENSLANDICA*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *P. p. paradisea* Swainson in having the feathers on the throat a richer green and more pointed. It is also slightly smaller.

Type, Blackall Ranges, South Queensland.

- p. 312. Separate as a species *Ptiloris victoriæ* Gould and subspecies

Ptiloris victoriæ victoriæ Gould

Ptiloris victoriæ dyotti Mathews

- p. 312. In place of *CRASPEDOPHORA* read Genus *MATHEWSIELLA*
Mathewsiella Iredale, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, Vol. XLIII.,
p. 39, Nov. 29, 1922.

Type (by original designation) *Craspedophora magnifica claudia* Mathews

and read

Mathewsiella magnifica (Vieillot)

Mathewsiella magnifica magnifica

Mathewsiella magnifica claudia

Mathewsiella magnifica yorki

- p. 314. *CORVUS CECILÆ PROBLÆMA*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *C. c. cecilæ* Mathews, in being smaller; wing 335 mm. (*cecilæ* wing 355 mm.). It also has a smaller bill.

Type, Derby, North-west Australia.

- p. 316. *STRUTHIDEA CINEREA DALYI*, subsp. nov.

Differs from *S. c. cinerea* (Gould) in being larger and of a more bluish tinge.

Type, Daly Waters, Northern Territory (ex Capt. S. A. White).

- p. 323. In place of *PLANESTICUS* read Genus *TURDUS*.

Turdus Linné, Syst. Nat. Xth ed., p. 168, Jan. 1, 1758.

Type (by subsequent designation) Selby, Illus. Brit. Birds,
p. xxix. (pref. Feb.) 1825: *Turdus merula* Linné.

and read

- p. 324. *Turdus xanthopus* Forster
Turdus xanthopus vinitinctus Gould.

and

Turdus poliocephalus Latham

The name *Turdus fuliginosus* Latham is not applicable.

- p. 165. *Loxia fascians* Latham cannot be used for the Brown Flycatcher. The next name is *Sylvia leucophæa* Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl., p. lv., 1801 (after May 30th).

The names will then be

Microæca leucophæa
Microæca leucophæa leucophæa (Latham)
Microæca leucophæa victoriæ (Mathews)
Microæca leucophæa howei (Mathews)
Microæca leucophæa assimilis (Gould)
Microæca leucophæa subpallida (Mathews)
Microæca leucophæa pallida (De Vis)
Microæca leucophæa barcoo (White)

The following new birds were described by me in Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, Vol. XLIII., pp. 13, 14, Oct. 29, 1922 :

Polophilus phasianinus highami
Calamanthus montanellus leakei
Nesoptilotis leucotis woolundra
Austroturnix olivii coenensis
Onychoprion fuscatus glauerti

In Emu, Vol. 22, pt. I., July 1922, pp. 63 to 66, Mr. A. G. Campbell has an article on *Acanthizæ*. Of the new forms described :

Acanthiza pusilla leeuwinensis was published before my *A. p. northi* and is equivalent.

Acanthiza pusilla cambrensis, Cape Jervis, South Australia, is near, if not equal, to my *A. p. samueli*, from Myponga, about the same locality.

Acanthiza pusilla dawsonensis, Dawson River, Queensland, should be placed between *A. p. bunya* and *A. p. katherina*.

Acanthiza pusilla erema, Kychering, South Australia, should be placed near *A. p. nullarborensis* White. It must be very close to the last named. I consider *apicalis* a subspecies of *pusilla*.

Acanthiza nana belltrees, Scone, New South Wales, should be placed near *A. n. dorothea*.

Acanthiza uropygialis moora, Moora, West Australia, should be placed near *A. u. nea*.

Acanthiza uropygialis kycheringi Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, Vol. XLIII., p. 14, Oct. 27th, 1922, will replace *Geobasileus uropygialis erema* A. G. Campbell, if this bird is put in the genus *Acanthiza*. It should be placed near *A. u. condora*.

Geobasileus chrysorrhous pallescens, Levi Ranges, Central Australia, should be placed near *G. c. ferdinandi* from the Musgrave Ranges.

Geobasileus chrysorrhous westernensis, Moora, West Australia, should be placed between *G. c. multi* and *G. c. alexanderi*.

Geobasileus chrysorrhous mallee, Kow Plains, N.W. Victoria, should be placed near *G. c. addendus*.

The four following names from pp. 53-55 (post) should be recorded:—

p. 53. *Tringa hypoleucoides* to be a substitute name for *Tringa hypoleucus* L.

p. 54. *Charadrius flavirostris* for *C. hiaticula* L.

p. 55. *Turdus cantor* for *T. philomelus* Brehm.

p. 55. *Motacilla rubricapilla* for *M. atricapilla* L.

MORE NOTES OF INTEREST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

THE further consideration of the nomenclature in use for British Birds has displayed a chaotic state, unexpected and most undesirable. As it is practically the basic List for the preparation of other faunal Lists, an exactitude beyond criticism is absolutely necessary in the British Official Lists. Our recent acquisition of some rare works and consequent reference to more common ones has revealed a state of nomination undoubtedly blameworthy. There is no complete synonymy extant; the Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum begun fifty years ago and completed nearly thirty years ago, serving present day Palearctic workers as a sufficient basis. Considering the research work done in the last twenty years such action is unworthy of leaders in systematics. The following pages will prove these assertions better than many words. In this journal, Vol. IV., pp. 152-164, 1921, we indicated some necessary alterations, basing these on the accepted synonymy given by the most recent workers. Upon criticism by the same expert who provided the synonymy, some of the alterations prove unnecessary through the synonymy given being incorrect. Such are *Anas rufa* Linné which had been quoted in the synonymy of *Anas nyroca*, but which proves to have been given to the Common Wild Duck, while *Anas hrota* supposed to have been given to the Barnacle Goose is said to refer to the Brent Goose. It is possible then that some of the obvious corrections suggested in the following pages may prove unnecessary through the same reason, the untrustworthiness of the synonymy, generally accepted as authoritative.

PONTOPPIDAN'S DANSKE ATLAS.

The first volume published in 1763 (preface date, March 31) contains an article, pp. 614-631, entitled "Det Tiende Capitel: Om Land-og Vand-Fuglene i Dannemark." This is the tenth chapter of the second part, but as the pagination is continuous it is unnecessary to quote the parts.

When this rare List was brought to the notice of Ornithological writers a few names were accepted and displaced certain others; but apparently no systematic criticism of the birds named was attempted and consequently at this late date more alterations and emendments seem necessary. This is regrettable, but is characteristic of all previous work on the Palæarctic Avifauna. This List is accompanied by two plates, the figures very crude, drawn from nature by P. Brunnich. The order is exactly that of Linné's Xth edition, the species of the genus being numbered consecutively, and the Linnean number also given as is also the case of the genera.

The new species are accompanied by short diagnostic remarks in Danish, and these have been translated for us by Mr. H. Grönvold, so that there should be no mistake made in this connection.

We give them in the order of Pontoppidan.

- p. 616. *Falco lagopus* "with feathered feet. Tail feathers, the (basal) half white, the other part black with white tips."

This species is credited to Brunnich, Ornith. Borealis, p. 4, 1764, by Palæarctic workers, and in this case Brunnich gives no reference to Pontoppidan, although apparently both were indebted to the collection of Fleischer.

- p. 616. *Falco torquatus* Brissonii. See Figur Tab. XXV.

Brunnich quotes Pontoppidan in this case and adds "An *F. pygargus* Linn. syst. 41, 9? qui apud *Brissonium* idem cum *F. torquato*."

- p. 617. *Falco ossifraga* Brissonii.

No reference is here given, but Brunnich quotes G. IX. 9 and gives a description, and adds "Incertus hæreo, utrum fit varietas *F. chrysæthos* Linn. syst. 41, 2., qui habitat in Cimbria et Norvegia Ström, söndm p. 261, an nova species?"

- p. 617. *Strix flammea*. Fn. Sv. n. 73. See Figur Tab. XXV.

Brunnich did not use Pontoppidan's name but cited it under his "*Strix aluco* Fn. 75?" Pontoppidan's name is now in common use.

As an item of interest we may note that Pontoppidan included *Strix funerea* as of Linné. "See Figur Tab. XXV." This figure shows Tengmalm's Owl, a fact only very recently generally accepted. In this case Brunnich cites Pontoppidan's figure under the name *Strix passerina* Linné.

p. 619. A figure on Tab. XXVI. represents *Anas marila*, Fn. Sv. n. 111, but the Linnean name is in use from the Fauna Suecica quotation.

p. 620. *Anas obscura*. F.S. n. 133. Probably a variety of *hiemalis*.

This name also occurs in the Fauna Suecica. Brunnich does not give the name, but describes the same bird, without reference to Pontoppidan, on p. 17, No. 77, following *hiemalis*.

p. 620. *Anas latirostra*. "Blackish with broad bill and a white line across wing."

This is described in full by Brunnich without reference to Pontoppidan, but both names are given by Hartert in the synonymy of the Tufted Duck, the latter with a query.

p. 620. *Anas graminea*. "Græsand, is probably a variety of No. 11," i.e., *Anas penelope*.

Brunnich describes a variety of *Anas penelope* without giving a name or quoting Pontoppidan and adding "E. Christiansøe sub nomine Græs-and." This name is not mentioned by Hartert.

p. 620. *Mergus tinus* "with red-brown crown and back of the head, is probably a variety of *albellus*."

Brunnich describes after *M. albellus* without a Latin name apparently the same specimen, observing "An *M. minutus*?"

p. 620. *Mergus rubricapilla*. "Skalle-Sluger with brown-red head and neck, of the size of the Merganser."

Brunnich describes under the same name the same specimen, adding "Captus circa Hafniam et vivus descriptus."

- p. 620. *Mergus glacialis*. "Söe-Stierne described by Willoughby in his Ornith., p. 254."

Brunnich describes the same bird in full, adding the reference to Willoughby and "An foemina *Albelli* apud *Brisson* descripta."

Hartert in his *Vögel Palaarkt. Fauna* cites *Mergus rubricapilla* Brunnich as a synonym of *M. merganser* Linné, and *Mergus glacialis* Brunnich as a synonym of *M. albellus* Linné, but does not mention Pontoppidan nor include *Mergus tinus* Pontoppidan.

- p. 621. *Alca balthica*. "Male, like *Alca torda*, L.S. 63, 1, but is underneath from throat to vent pure white. See Figur Tab. XXVI."

Brunnich includes this as of Pontoppidan, and Brunnich's name has been commonly cited in synonymy.

- p. 621. *Pelecanus aristotelis*, Fn. Sv. 146.

This is one of the humorous tragedies revealed in connection with well-known Palæarctic Bird Forms. At the quotation given in the *Fauna Suecica*, Linné described a bird, and it is now regarded as a valid description of the Common Shag. In the 12th edition Linné named this basis *Pelecanus graculus*, and this quotation has been continually used by Palæarctic workers. However, in 1764, Brunnich had used the same name for the same quotation and also proposed *Pelecanus cristatus* on the same page for the same species. It is now noted that previous to Brunnich, Pontoppidan had proposed *Pelecanus aristotelis* for the *Fauna Suecica* bird. Upon referring to the *Fauna Suecica* we find that Linné himself in his *Faunula Suecica*, printed at the beginning of the book, had given the name *Pelecanus aristotelis* to the *Fauna Suecica* No. 146. Consequently the name of the Common Shag must be altered to *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* (Linné, 1761), although the generic reference is doubtful. It is most extraordinary how such obvious errors have been perpetually confirmed. No reference to Brunnich or Pontoppidan is given in Hartert's *Vögel der Palaarktischen Fauna*.

- p. 621. *Pelecanus bimaculatus* "with two white spots, one by each thigh; and for that reason called Whitethigh, etc.

This is the Common Cormorant, and while Brunnich does not quote Pontoppidan he cites the same three vernacular names in his synonymy of his *Pelecanus phalacrocorax*, which name is also missing from the synonymy of *Phalacrocorax carbo* given by Hartert in his *Vögel der Palaarktischen Fauna*, both referable to the northern form.

- p. 621. *Colymbus grylloides*. "Silde-Perris, much like *Colymbus grylle*, Fn. Sv. 148, but is underneath white, and on Head, Neck and Breast black-striped."

Brunnich did not mention Pontoppidan, but called the same bird *Uria grylloides*, and this name is given in his synonymy by Hartert.

- p. 621. *Colymbus stellatus*.

This name given by Pontoppidan is already in common use, the citation of Willoughby, *Ornith. t. 62*, definitely fixing the species.

- p. 621. *Colymbus aalge*, as also found in Iceland, and there has this name. See Figur Tab. XXVI.

There is a lot of trouble and undoubtedly alteration in connection with the name of the Common Guillemot. In the *Brith. Ornith. Union List*, 2nd ed., p. 277, 1915, the type locality of *Colymbus troille* Linnæus, *Fauna Suecica*, 2nd ed., 1761, p. 52, is given as Spitsbergen. The late Colonel Feilden wrote to our friend Mr. D. A. Bannerman pointing out this was a curious locality, as so far as he knew only Brunnich's Guillemot lived in Spitsbergen. Mr. Bannerman referred the matter to us, and upon looking into the matter we concluded that Linné's name referred to Brunnich's Guillemot. As Dr. Hartert was then engaged upon this group for his *Vögel Palaarkt. Fauna* we anticipated that he would make the necessary corrections. However, when his account appeared, we found that he had continued the usage and had stated that the type locality was not Spitsbergen, but Sweden. While engaged upon this note

the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain inquired as to this same point in connection with his Manual of Spitsbergen Birds which he is preparing. Linné's Fauna Suecica reference is absolutely and only based on Marten's account of the Spitsbergen bird, being simply a translation, and Hartert is quite wrong in altering the type locality. Moreover, Marten states that the bird figured was killed on July 24 at Magdalen Bay, North-west Spitsbergen, where Jourdain states only Brunnich's Guillemot occurs. Consequently there can be no doubt whatever that Linné's *C. troille* refers only to Brunnich's Guillemot and cannot be used for the Common Guillemot. We may note that Linné did not know the two Guillemots, as in 1758 he called the whole lot *Alca lomvia*; in 1761 he admitted into the Fauna Suecica Marten's Spitsbergen bird under the name *Colymbus troille*, and in 1766, *Colymbus troille* only appears, in the synonymy of which is now included all the references upon which he had previously founded his *Alca lomvia*. It may also be pointed out that Brisson's *Uria* was also a combination of both species, but the specimen he described happened to have been sent from St. Kilda. Having fixed Linné's *Colymbus troille* indubitably on to Brunnich's Guillemot it seems doubtful whether Linné's prior *Alca lomvia* can be used for that. Hartert has selected the last quotation in order to fix it, which appears an unnatural method. The general locality given by Linné is "Habitat in Europe boreali," and his specific name is taken from the first three references, Clusius, Willoughby and Ray, all of which appear to refer to the Common Guillemot and there does not seem any reason why this is not accepted. This would mean an absolute reversal of the names used by Hartert, but some change is necessary, and the present usage is undoubtedly bad. Brunnich in 1764 used the names as here suggested, and this obviates the discussion of Pontoppidan's name. If Linné's *lomvia* be retained for Brunnich's Guillemot then the common bird would bear the name *Uria aalge* (Pontoppidan). As Brunnich's Guillemot is very rare in Iceland and as Brunnich apparently described Pontoppidan's form under the name *U. alga*, this name seems definitely to refer to the Common Guillemot.

- p. 622. *Larus glaucus* "Perlemaage Briss. Ornitholog. Gen. 102.10, t. 16, f. 2."

In this case Brunnich used *Larus glaucus* for a different species, and Brunnich's name was in use until quite recently, when it was rejected on account of Pontoppidan's usage. Hartert quotes Pontoppidan's *L. glaucus* as a synonym of *Larus canus* Linné.

- p. 622. *Larus varius* "der store graae Maage, Briss. Ornitholog. Gen. 102.5, t. 15."

Brunnich used the same name and quotation, and Hartert has quoted both Pontoppidan and Brunnich in the Vögel Palaarktischen Fauna in the synonymy of the Herring Gull, for which he has used *Larus argentatus* Pontoppidan. This name, however, comes first and if Hartert be correct in his synonymy the technical name of the Herring Gull will be *Larus varius* Pontoppidan.

- p. 622. *Larus maculatus* "of the same size with grey Seagulls (*L. canus*), black and grey spotted."

Brunnich gives a full description of his *Larus maculatus* without reference to Pontoppidan, and Hartert has quoted both in his synonymy of *Larus canus*, adding a query to Pontoppidan's name and writing "Keine ordentliche Beschreibung."

- p. 622. *Larus argentatus* "Liig Perlemaagen (*L. glaucus*), but has towards the end of the outermost wing feathers a black spot and on the under-mandible a red spot."

Brunnich used the same name, but quoted "Brisson 102.10, t. 16, f. 2. *Larus Gavia cinerea major*," and added "Magnitudine *L. fusci*," but gave no reference to Pontoppidan.

The name *Larus argentatus* has been used for years for the Herring Gull, generally credited to Brunnich, but recent authorities have recognised Pontoppidan as the author of the name. It should be pointed out that Pontoppidan compares it with his *L. glaucus*, which is not the *L. glaucus* of common usage, but which is regarded as a synonym of *Larus canus*.

It is therefore not a satisfactory name, and it is just as well that Pontoppidan's *Larus varius* which is certainly better founded takes anteriority, and can be accurately used for the Herring Gull.

- p. 622. *Larus rissa* "Lille Solvet. Differs in certain respects from Linné's *tridactylus*, is like the Icelandic Risse."

This is quite indeterminate, but Brunnich described *Larus rissa* in detail, and Brunnich's name is quoted in the synonymy by Hartert, but Pontoppidan's name is never mentioned.

- p. 622. *Sterna paradisæa* "Kirre, Hættingtærne. . . . It has two long tail feathers and is pure black on the head."

This is exactly indeterminate and has been ignored by all authorities. Brunnich used the name, describing the bird he determined as "rectrice extima ala complicata multo longiore, fronte cum reliqua parte capitis nigra. Bornholmis Hættingtærne. An varietas præcedentis (*S. hirundo*), sexu v. ætate diversa. E. Christiansøe." Older authorities determined Brunnich's name as applicable to the Roseate Tern, and so used it, but recent authorities have accepted it for the Arctic Tern. This may be due to the prejudice of the locality, as the description, such as it is, fits the Roseate Tern better. However, in neither description is there any diagnostic characters, and Pontoppidan gives as the vernacular name also "Kirre" which Brunnich allots to his *Sterna hirundo*, which he diagnoses as "fronte alba," apparently confusing also the Little Tern. Consequently there can be no certainty about *Sterna paradisæa* of Pontoppidan, or of Brunnich, and the name must be rejected in connection with the Arctic Tern, and we must probably revert to the well-known name *Sterna macrura*.

- p. 623. *Scolopax gallinago minor* Briss. Ornitholog. Gen. 72, sp. 3, t. 26, f. 2.

The correct quotation is Gen. LXXVII. as given by Brunnich, who named the same bird *Scolopax minima*. Pontoppidan

includes three trinomials, and their rejection will leave the accepted names as at present. Their acceptance will necessitate the usage of *minor* for the Jack Snipe, and the rejection of *S. minor* now in use for the American Woodcock. The consideration of these early trinomials of certain binomial writers is a matter that should be undertaken, as quite a number of well-known names is involved.

- p. 623. *Scolopax falcinellus* "Ryle eller Domsneppe with a flat, and towards the end, turned down bill. See Figur Tab. XXVI."

This description is diagnostic of the Broad-billed Sandpiper, though the figure is very crude. Brunnich under the same name with reference to Pontoppidan fully described the same species. This was first indicated in this Record, Vol. I., p. 31, 1912, and since it was brought to the notice of Palæ-arctic workers the name has been generally accepted.

- p. 624. *Tringa torquatus* "Strandsneppe Briss. *Tringa Cinclus torquatus*, Gen. 75, sp. 11, tab. 19, f. 2."

Brunnich does not mention Pontoppidan, but cites Brisson's quotation in connection with his record of *Tringa alpina*. Hartert does not quote Pontoppidan's name in his synonymy.

- p. 624. *Tringa hypoleucoides* "like Virlen (*T. hypoleucus*) in many respects."

This reads a *nomen nudum*, and is not mentioned by Brunnich that we can trace, and is not quoted in any connection by Hartert.

- p. 624. *Tringa ferrugineus* "underneath pure rust-coloured."

This is indeterminate, as it is applicable to more than one species and not diagnostic. This is quite a parallel case to that of *Sterna paradisæa*, as Brunnich later named a *Tringa ferruginea* which has recently been used for the Curlew Sandpiper, though earlier ornithologists regarded it as describing the Knot. The species preceding this in Brunnich's work is *Tringa cinerea* of which it is written "Magnitudo sturni"; of *T. ferruginea*, Brunnich wrote "Magnitudo præcedentis."

Hartert has synonymised the former with the Knot, and the latter he has used for the Curlew Sandpiper. Brunnich's next three species are *variegata*, *maritima* and *undata*. Hartert has used *maritima* for the Purple Sandpiper, but the other two he has not mentioned. Gmelin has quoted *variegata* as a synonym of his *T. gambetta* (p. 671), (the Redshank), but the description reads more like that of a Reeve. We cannot fix *undata* at present. Brunnich's name *ferruginea* cannot be used any longer for the Curlew Sandpiper, and the next name we note is *Scolopax testacea* Vroeg. This name is not given by Hartert in his synonymy, but is placed under *Limosa lapponica* through the early error made by Richmond, but which was corrected years ago. When Richmond wrote up the Vroeg Catalogue he identified *Scolopax testacea* with *Limosa lapponica* because Pallas had himself done so. This was purely a slip on Pallas's part as the merest glance at the description showed, and this was pointed out by Van Oort (Notes Leyden Museum, Vol. XXXIV., p. 68, 1911), who there recorded that it referred to the Curlew Sandpiper.

p. 624. *Tringa eques* "Rytteren, has black tail feathers, the four outermost with white outer edges."

This is obviously indeterminate, and Brunnich does not mention Pontoppidan's name, but cites the vernacular "Rytteren" under his *Tringa maritima*.

p. 624. *Tringa perspicillata* "with black Head, Neck and Breast; near the corner of the mouth a large white spot."

This description is also indeterminate, and Brunnich does not mention the name. Neither of these two names is mentioned by Hartert in any connection whatever.

p. 625. *Charadrius flavirostis* Fitsmule.

Obviously a pure *nomen nudum*, but Brunnich has a note to the effect that from examination of the specimen three years before, he believed it was a variety of *C. hiaticula*; but that it was destroyed by Dermestes and therefore could not be re-examined.

p. 625. *Charadrius torquatus* Brissonii, Gen. 69.7.

This appears to be a synonym of *C. hiaticula* Linné, but does not appear in Hartert's synonymy in any connection. It has recently been noted by American ornithologists as anticipating Linné's *C. torquatus* and the latter re-named.

p. 627. *Alauda alba* Hvidgraæ.

A *nomen nudum*, probably based on an albinistic specimen, not mentioned at all by Brunnich.

p. 627. *Turdus cantor* "Sangtrost, Kakatrost fra Christiansøe."

This is an interesting entry upon sentimental grounds, as technically it is a pure *nomen nudum*, but it seems to indicate that Pontoppidan intended our Song Thrush and that he used "*Turdus musicus*, Taletrost" for the Redwing. Brunnich writes under "*Turdus musicus*, Fn. 217. Cimbris and Bornholmis Vündrossel Norvegis Field-Trast: Tale v. Maal Trast. E. Christiansøe, habitat in Cimbria et Norvegia," and does not include a "Sang Trost," but his No. 233 is apparently Pontoppidan's *Turdus cantor*.

p. 628. *Fringilla nigra* "a black Sparrow."

Obviously a pure *nomen nudum*, and also apparently the *Loxia atra* of Brunnich, which is fully described and appears to be an escaped cage bird, not an endemic European form, the description reading like that of *Loxia nigra* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., p. 862, 1789, from Nova Hispania, though Gmelin himself proposed a new name *Loxia septentrionalis*, p. 865, for Brunnich's species, adding "an vere distincta a pyrrhula species?"

p. 629. *Motacilla rubricapilla* "Brunskalle fra Christiansøe."

Purely a *nomen nudum*, but Brunnich writes under "No. 279, *Motacilla atricapilla* foemina, Fn. 256, incolis Christiansøe 'Brun-Skalle.'"

The primary results of this examination of Pontoppidan's work are startling, and appear to show the following items:—

Falco lagopus must be credited to Pontoppidan as the name for the Rough-legged Buzzard.

Pelecanus aristotelis of the Fauna Suecica, 2 ed., Faunula Suecica, 1761, is the earliest name of the Shag, which must be called *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* (Linné, 1761).

Colymbus aalge Pontoppidan may be the earliest name for the Common Guillemot unless Linné's *C. lomvia*, 1758, is available. *Colymbus troille* Linné, Fauna Suecica, 1761, refers only to Brunnich's Guillemot, and cannot be used for the Common Guillemot.

Larus varius Pontoppidan is the earliest name of the Herring Gull, while *L. argentatus* Pontoppidan is doubtfully referable to this species.

Sterna paradisæa Pontoppidan may refer to the Common and Arctic Terns, but is indeterminable, and the Arctic Tern must probably bear the name *Sterna macrura*.

Tringa ferrugineus Pontoppidan is indeterminate, as it might mean the Knot or the Curlew Sandpiper; the latter must bear the name *Erolia testacea* Vroeg.

Pontoppidan gave a crude figure of *Motacilla ficedula* Linné which is unrecognisable, but is here mentioned as Hellmayr and Laubmann have used the Linnean name for the Spotted Flycatcher and this usage seems correct.

THE CITRIL FINCH.

The rectification of the names in use for British Birds is difficult, as all previous workers have followed each other as being the easiest way. In connection with the present bird, Hartert, Witherby & Co. used *Fringilla citrinella* for the name, quoting it as of Linné, 1766, the Brit. Ornith. Union List Committee followed, and now Hellmayr and Laubmann though correcting the generic reference have fallen into the same error. One of the best known (by name) works at the present time is the Vroeg Catalogue, and the names are now utilised by all workers though they were not in the Brit. Ornith. Union List, 2nd ed., which excuses the makers of that List.

In Vroeg's Catalogue appears *Fringilla citrinella* and that name is older than Linné's *Fringilla citrinella*. If both names

refer to the same species the quotation must be to Vroeg; if they differ, Linné's name cannot be used.

Hartert has placed Vroeg's name with a query under this species, but if it is applicable it must be used, if not, Linné's name cannot be continued. The next synonym given by Hartert is Scopoli's *Emberiza brumalis*, while *Emberiza badensis* Gmelin, Syst Nat., p. 874, 1789, which has been associated with this species is missing.

It may be noted that *Emberiza coccinea* Gmelin, Syst Nat., p. 873, 1789, is also omitted by Hartert, and this has been determined as the Bullfinch, for which Hartert has used Vieillot's name of *P. europæa*, of much later date, and not correctly applicable.

SCOPOLI, ANNUS I. HISTORICO-NATURALIS.

This work, published in 1769, includes a "Descriptiones Avium musei proprii," etc., which is continually quoted as the basis of many names, but some detailed account of it should be prepared. A number of Scopoli's names are included in synonymy by Hartert in his Vögel Palaarktischen Fauna, often with question marks; others are in use.

The following notes have been made as of interest. On p. 74, Scopoli named *Procellaria diomedea*, citing in connection "Diomedea (*exulans*) alis pennatis, pedibus tridactylis.

Linn. Syst Nat., p. 214.

Diomedea, Jonston, Av., p. 131. Tab. XLVI.

Then he gave a description:

"*Diagn.* Cinerascens, subtus albidior. In M.T. Statura *Corvi vulg.* Rostrum apice sordidum. Dorsum et alæ obscuriores. Mandibula inferior oblique truncata. Cæterum convenit cum *Procellaria* naribus, et digiti postici fabrica, ut ideo pedes minime tridactyli sint."

Scopoli's name does not appear in Hartert's synonymy, but the description applies, not to an Albatross, but is clearly based on the bird now known as *Procellaria kuhlii* Boie, published in Isis, 1835, col. 257, from Corsica. It is necessary that this name be discussed, as Hartert has recently (and in our opinion incorrectly) contended that the descriptions must

be considered in the case of absolute substitute names when subspecies are discriminated. In the present case an entirely different bird, to that cited in the quotations, is described and the case is altered.

On p. 82, Scopoli used *Larus hirundo*, citing Linné's *Sterna hirundo* but describing the Whiskered Tern, but in this case no change is necessary as Scopoli included the genus *Sterna* with *Larus* and used Linne's name for the wrong species.

On p. 98, Scopoli used *Scopolax gallinula* without citing any authority, but added "*Scolopax minor* Brissonii eadem est, eademque minima Brünnichii," a note which should have been attended to years ago.

In a similar manner Scopoli used *Turdus musicus* for the Sommerdroschl of the Germans, p. 133, and on the next page *Turdus iliacus*, quoting Linné's diagnosis for the Winterdrossel of the Germans, but added "*Melius diceretur Turdus hyemalis*, cum in determinatione *Iliaci* non convenient Ornithologi: *Kleinii* enim huic negat lineam albam supra oculos, quæ semper adest; *Linnæi* definitio hanc speciem non ostendit; *Kramerus* habet determinationem *Turdi musici*, synonyma vero *Iliaci*."

Here again an important note was overlooked for about one hundred and forty years, and the new name *Turdus hyemalis* has escaped the attention of all workers we have consulted.

The genus name *Sylvia* was first introduced by Scopoli on p. 154, and he included the species *lusciniæ*, *curruca*, *atricapilla*, *cænanthe*, *rubecula phœnicurus*, *tithys*, *zya*, *schœnobœnus*?, *muscipeta*, *rubetra*, *trochilus*, *trogodytes* and *regulus*.

Recently it was noted that the type commonly associated with *Sylvia* was not present in this series, and therefore the Committee of the Brit. Ornith. Union, which prepared the second and revised List of British Birds in 1915, suggested, pp. 65 and 362, that *Sylvia curruca* Linn. be regarded as the type.

We can now record that Bonaparte in his edition of American Ornithology, not given by Wilson, Vol. II., p. 17, 1828, had written "true *Sylvia*, of which *S. atricapilla* may be considered as the type."

This brings us to the most important note we now record from this work.

On p. 158, Scopoli gave "*Sylvia schœnobæus* ?

Motacilla testaceo-fusca, subtus pallide testacea, capite maculato. Linn. l.c. n. 4.

Ital. Grisato.

Diagn. Supra pallide rufescens et fusco maculata. Gula cum pectore rufescens. Abdomen et uropygium albidum. In M. p.

Macula albida supra oculi canthum externum. Fascia alba ad basim alæ. Rectrices acuminatæ. Nidificat in terra, sedet in apice plantæ, migrat ante florescentiam Colchici."

To this description Gmelin gave the Latin name *Motacilla aquatica*, and this specific name is in use for the Aquatic Warbler as recognised by British workers. The description obviously does not apply, and upon referring to Hartert's *Vögel der Palaarktischen Fauna* we find that he has recorded this fact, but as the name had been in use since 1820 he allowed it to remain. What Hartert probably did not realise was that the description did apply fairly well in detail to the bird Temminck named *melanopogon*, now known as *Luscinia melanopogon*. It should be noted that Scopoli used the word "uropygium" for the vent and under-tail coverts, not the rump as we use it. Whether the name *aquatica* will be used for the *Luscinia* or not, it must be rejected for the Aquatic Warbler, which will bear the very good name *paludicola* given it by Vieillot (*Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, nouv. ed., Vol. XI., p. 202, 1817, *Sylvia* : Lorraine).

The type of *Branta* Scopoli must be by tautonymy as used in Linné's case, *Branta bernicla*, as Scopoli bases the species *Branta bernicla* upon the quotation *Branta (seu) Bernicla*, practically absolute tautonymy.

ORNITHOLOGIA BRITANNICA.

Earlier than Latham is this anonymous List credited to Tunstall and published in 1771. The majority of the names introduced binomially and valid are now in use, but there is a

series of trinomials which need consideration and rejection, or otherwise. This work was unearthed by the diligent prioritarrians of the last century and was even reprinted in facsimile, so that full use should be made of it, forty years ago.

The trinomials are :—

<i>Strix otus minor</i> B.Z., 156	Short-eared Owl.
<i>Lanius minor primus</i>	Woodchat.
<i>Tetrax lagopus altera</i>	Red Game or Gor Cock.
<i>Alauda cristata minor</i> , B.Z., 239	Less Crested Lark
<i>Fringilla linaria minima</i>	Small Red-headed Linnet.
<i>Fringilla linaria montana</i>	Mountain Linnet or Twite.
<i>Emberiza nivalis minor</i>	Snow-Flake, B.Z., ill. 17.
<i>Mergus lomvia minor</i> , B.Z., 411	Lesser Guillemot.
<i>Larus catharacta cephus</i>	Black-toed Gull.
<i>Anas cygnus ferus</i>	Wild Swan.
<i>Anas cygnus mansuetus</i>	Tame Swan.
<i>Anas clypeata altera</i>	Red-breasted Shoveler.

The chief points of interest in connection with these is that some would come into use and displace well-known names, such as *Tetrax lagopus altera* for the Red Grouse and *Fringilla linaria minima* for the Lesser Redpoll. If they be rejected, what is the status of the second name? It is obvious that the trinomials are used for varieties not considered as of specific value, but then in the case of *Lanius minor primus*, the binomial *Lanius minor* antedates *Lanius minor* Gmelin now in use for the Lesser Grey Shrike. Latham provided for the latter (Index Orn., Vol. I., p. 70, 1790) the name *Lanius italicus* on account of there being two species named *Lanius minor* by Gmelin.

Hartert has rejected *mansuetus* for the Mute Swan on the grounds that it was used by Latham in 1787 simply to contrast the tame with the wild Swan. While there is this argument, the bird is well-known as the Tame Swan used in a specific sense, and we would point out that Berkenhout in his Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland, published the same year as Gmelin's Systema Naturæ, used in Vol. I.,

p. 19, *Anas cygnus* for the Wild Swan and *Anas mansuetus* for the Tame Swan.

As many of Tunstall's novel binomials are not given in Hartert's *Vögel Palaarkt. Fauna* we record them here :—

<i>Falco maculatus</i> , B.Z., ill. 8	Spotted Falcon.
<i>Falco griseus</i> , B.Z., 137	Grey Falcon.
<i>Falco gallinarius</i>	Hen Harrier.
<i>Alauda salicaria</i>	Willow Lark.
<i>Motacilla nigricans</i>	Cold Finch.
<i>Emberiza cyncramus</i>	Bunting.
<i>Tringa nigra</i> , B.Z., 369	Black-spotted Sandpiper.
<i>Sterna fusca</i> , B.Z., 427	Small brown Tern.
<i>Merganser major</i>	Gosander.
<i>Anas grisea</i>	Greyheaded Duck.
<i>Podiceps nigricans</i>	Dusky and White Grebe.

It may be pointed out that a delightful book entitled *Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum*, by G. T. Fox, published in 1827, gives details of Tunstall and his collection, and we would draw attention to the Green-headed Bunting, *E. solitaria* Latham, 1787=*E. chlorocephala* Gmelin, 1789=*E. tunstalli* Latham, 1790. The conclusion at that time reads "May not our Green-headed Bunting, the only specimen known, be a variety of the Ortolan?" This has since been accepted, but we cannot trace whether the specimen has been re-examined since, especially as many other Buntings are now known to visit the British Islands.

LATHAM'S BRITISH BIRD NAMES.

THE most extraordinary result of our investigations is the fact that the majority of the most perplexing changes are to be found in the perusal of common books. Thus, almost the earliest List of British Birds, all correctly technically named, appeared in the Supplement to the General Synopsis of Birds, published by Latham in 1787. This is entitled "A List of the Birds of Great Britain" and occupies pp. 281-298. It gives the English name, reference to the General Synopsis, to the Supplement, and to Pennant's *British Zoology*, the Latin name

and a reference to Linné's Syst. Nat., XIIth ed. This List contains many new names, most of which are in common use, but apparently such an important item as this has never been seriously studied by any worker on British or Palæarctic Birds, and we have to record an alteration from our examination of it.

Latterly, the names have been quoted by Hartert in his *Vögel der Palaarktischen Fauna*, the only recent work professing to give specific synonymy, but in the earlier parts Latham's names were only quoted which had been used previously.

Thus the following names did not appear, but the Gmelinian equivalent was often cited :

<i>Falco danicus</i> Latham, 1787	p. 281= <i>F. versicolor</i> Gmelin p. 272.
<i>Falco norvegicus</i>	p. 282= <i>F. norvegicus</i> Gunnerus in Leem Lapp., p. 236, 1767= <i>Falco lagopus</i> Brunn., 1764.
<i>Falco griseus</i>	p. 282= <i>F. griseus</i> Gmelin, p. 275.
<i>Falco islandus</i>	p. 282= <i>F. candicans</i> Gmelin, p. 275.
<i>Emberiza frigida</i>	p. 286= <i>E. mustelina</i> Gmelin, p. 867.
<i>Emberiza montana</i>	p. 286= <i>E. montana</i> Gmelin, p. 867.
<i>Emberiza solitaria</i>	p. 286= <i>E. chlorocephala</i> Gmelin, p. 887.
<i>Fringilla linota</i>	p. 286= <i>F. linota</i> Gmelin, p. 916.
<i>Fringilla pipilans</i>	p. 286= <i>F. montium</i> Gmelin, p. 917.
<i>Alauda agrestis</i>	p. 287= <i>A. minor</i> Gmelin, p. 793.
<i>Alauda cristatella</i>	p. 287= <i>A. nemorosa</i> Gmelin, p. 797.

<i>Ardea rutila</i>	p. 291
<i>Tringa fusca</i>	p. 293
<i>Tringa leucura</i> =	
<i>T. nigra</i> Tunstall	p. 293
<i>Charadrius cursor</i>	p. 293= <i>C. gallicus</i> Gmelin, p. 692.
<i>Podiceps nigricans</i> =Tunstall	p. 294= <i>Colymbus obscurus</i>
1771	Gmelin, p. 592.
<i>Sterna fusca</i>	p. 296= <i>S. obscura</i> Gmelin, p. 608.
<i>Larus erythropus</i>	p. 296= <i>L. erythropus</i> Gmelin, p. 597.
<i>Larus crepidatus</i>	p. 296= <i>L. crepidatus</i> Gmelin, p. 602.
<i>Pelecanus cristatus</i>	p. 298= <i>P. cristatus</i> Gmelin, p. 575.

Though the majority of the above names are simply synonyms, the valid names having been almost all selected, they need record in order to prohibit their usage in another connection again. The exception that necessitates the change is *Charadrius cursor*, which is the primary reference to the well-known Cream-coloured Courser. Latham proposed a new genus, *Cursorius*, three years afterwards and altered the specific name to *europæus*. In the meanwhile Gmelin had named it *Charadrius gallicus*, and this name has been used by all recent authorities. Of course it must now be rejected, and the name to be used is *Cursorius cursor* (Latham, Gen. Synops. Birds Suppl., p. 293 (pref. May 1), 1787, *Charadrius*, France and Kent. As the specimen figured was killed in East Kent, we select that as the restricted type locality of Latham's species. It may be noted that Montague in his Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary, 1813, used the name *Cursorius cursor* in his Catalogue at the end of the book.

THE PENRITH OUZEL.

In his Second Supplement to his General Synops. of Birds, Latham, p. 177, 1801, described a bird under the above name

noting "This is said to be found about *Penrith*; given to Mr. Pennant, by Miss Calvin." The footnote reads "I took the above account out of the late Mr. *Pennant's* notes, of a journey from *Downing* to *Alston Moor*, in which is painted a figure of the bird. Mr. *Pennant* thought it to be a new species."

To this description in his *Supplementum Indicis Ornithologicus*, pl. XL, 1801, Latham gave the scientific name *Turdus gularis*. This name has been rejected in connection with the British Dipper which is now called *Cinclus cinclus britannicus* Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., Vol. XIII., p. 69, 1902, Great Britain, but Latham's name should now be accepted.

In the Tour to Alston Moor, by Pennant's son, published after Latham's account appeared, the Penrith Ouzel is described, but in the copy we saw the painting was not reproduced. We have since noted that in the last edition of Pennant's British Zoology, edited by Pennant's son David, published (after Oct. 12), 1812, Vol. I., p. 399, the Penrith Ouzel is described and a plate given, obviously a reproduction of the painting above mentioned, and which clearly shows an immature Dipper. Consequently the name of the British Dipper must be

CINCLUS CINCLUS GULARIS (Latham).

Upon referring to Pennant's British Zoology, 4th ed., 4to, Vol. II., 1776, we noted an Appendix which seems to need record and consideration. Pennant used English names in preference to Latin throughout his books, but when he did use them he was undoubtedly a binomialist. In this Appendix, the eighth article, p. 620, is "A Systematic Arrangement of the Birds of Great Britain, with the names in the antient British." This does not give any Latin names, but is followed by a "Catalogue of the European Quadrupeds, Birds and Reptiles; Extra Britannic," which begins "Since the great use of Mr. Ray's Sylloge sterpium Europæarum, extra Britannias has been so fully approved by the travelling Botanist, it is thought a similar enumeration of the species of certain classes of the animal kingdom would be equally agreeable and serviceable to the travelling Zoologist. . . As there are not

at this instant *English* names for most of the articles, we have been obliged to substitute those used by Linnæus and other foreign writers."

Pennant then quotes the binomials of Linné, Scopoli and Brunnich, but includes the polynomials of Brisson. He apparently binomially names Kramer's birds, introduces the new genus name *Pratincola* and adds half a dozen new names (*nomina nuda*). The interesting items are :—

4to ed., p. 642 ; 8vo ed., p. 753

<i>Falco subfurcatus</i>	Kramer 326, No. 5	Austria
<i>Falco castaneus</i>	327, „ 6	„
<i>Falco ferrugineus</i>	328 „ 7	„
<i>Falco cinereus</i>	329 „ 12	„
<i>Strix subaurita</i>	323 „ 3	„

4to ed., p. 644 ; 8vo ed., p. 755

<i>Tetrao tridactyla</i>	Shaw's tra. 253	Spain
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4to ed., p. 645 ; 8vo ed., p. 755

<i>Turdus cœruleus</i>	Belon Wil. Orn. 192	Alps
<i>Alauda lusitanica</i>	nova	Portugal
<i>Alauda crassirostris</i>	nova	<i>ibid</i>

4to ed., p. 646 ; 8vo ed., p. 757

<i>Motacilla lusitanica</i>	nova	Portugal
<i>Motacilla hispanica</i>	nova	Spain

4to ed., p. 647 ; 8vo ed., p. 758

<i>Ardea viridis belgica</i>	nova	Holland
<i>Numenius danicus</i>	novus ?	Denmark
<i>Numenius passerinus</i>	novus	Holland

4to ed., p. 648 ; 8vo ed., p. 759

<i>Pratincola krameria</i>	Kramer 381, Linn. 345, No. 12	Austria
<i>Charadrius luteus</i>	novus	France
<i>Gallinula grinetta</i>	Wil. Orn. 315	Italy
<i>Gallinula serica</i>	<i>ibid</i>	<i>ibid</i>
<i>Gallinula major</i>	313	
<i>Gallinula porphyrio</i>	Balearicus novus	Minorca
<i>Phalaropus platyrhynchus</i>	Brunnich, No. 172	North

	4to ed., p. 649; 8vo ed., p. 760	
* <i>Corrira longipes</i>	Raii syn. 118, Wil. Orn. 231	Italy
* <i>Anas muscaria</i>	" " 146 " "	375
* <i>Anas cinerea</i>	K. 341, No. 14	Austria

We should note here that Pennant's Fourth edition appeared simultaneously in two sizes, quarter and octavo, and though the matter is identical, the pagination altogether differs. In order to avoid confusion it is therefore necessary always to quote the size, and if available, both should be quoted, as above.

In the 1812 ed. of Pennant's work, at the end of Vol. II., the same list occurs with additions, but only English names are given, taken from Latham's Index Ornithologicus, and many of the above are missing. The interesting items appear to be *Tetrao tridactyla*, *Pratincola krameria* and *Phalaropus platyrhynchus*, although some of the other names may also prove of value.

Tetrao tridactyla is the earliest name given to the Andalusian Hemipode which is in the B.O.U. List, 2nd ed., Appendix, p. 353, 1915.

Pratincola is here first introduced generically, but of course only figures as a synonym, while the new name *P. krameria* is proposed to avoid tautonymy.

Phalaropus platyrhynchus should afford some research as it is absolutely given to Brunnich, No. 172. At the place cited, Brunnich described in detail a bird "*E. Grönlanlandia*" (sic), and that form of Grey Phalarope is at present under a cloud. Iredale described the Spitsbergen bird, and Meinertzhagen published some more or less inaccurate remarks which Hartert crowned by an absolutely inaccurate statement. The name here taken notice of may refer either to the typical form or to the Spitsbergen one.

BOIE v. FLEMING.

Boie published an important paper of bird names in the *Isis* (Oken), 1822, heft 5 for May. There is no doubt from internal evidence that the *Isis* was at this time published promptly.

Fleming published a *Philosophy of Zoology* in 1822, in which new genera were proposed and no exact date of publication was known, but it was apparently much later than Boie's paper. The suggestion that Boie's names should be preferred was rejected until definite data was provided. We can now state that Fleming's book was not published until June and consequently Boie's names must be used. We have, moreover, evidence, but not yet complete, that Boie's names were published earlier still.

The name principally concerned is *Oidemia* Fleming, which must give way to *Melanitta* if the whole of the Scoters be wrongly lumped into one genus as is the English fashion. If the Scoters be divided then both *Oidemia* and *Melanitta* may be used. Moreover, the reference of *Tadorna* must be to Boie, who independently proposed the same name as Fleming for the same group.

It is noteworthy that Selby, nearly one hundred years ago, pointed out the great differences structurally between the Scoters, and it seems strange that no action has yet been taken to test the conclusions offered by independent workers on this matter.

Our own determination is that *Melanitta* and *Oidemia* will both later be used, but so long as the present negligence of scientific ornithological study exists in British circles, so long will erroneous conclusions be continued without examination.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY.

THIS is the title of four little books issued in Constable's Miscellany, of which the complete account reads "American Ornithology; or the Natural History of the Birds of the United States. By Alexander Wilson and Charles Lucian Bonaparte. Edited by Robert Jameson, Esq., &c. In four volumes. Edinburgh, 1831." The numbers of the volumes in Constable's Miscellany are 68, 69, 70, 71. The notice to the first volume is dated April, 1831, and the Advertisement to the fourth, August 1st, 1831, the last date being apparently date of publication, these volumes being published monthly.

The "Advertisement" to this fourth volume reads "In this the only European edition of Wilson's American Birds, the whole work (in the original edition in nine volumes quarto—here in three volumes) is, for the *first time*, regularly arranged: so that it is now equally accessible to the general reader and the ornithologist. The interesting biographical Memoir by Mr. Hetherington, an esteemed writer, prefixed to the first volume, is the best account of Wilson hitherto published. The fourth volume contains the valuable American Ornithology of Prince Charles Lucian Bonaparte; also occasional notes by the Editor; and many beautiful sketches of the feathered creation from the pen of Audubon, another great American self-taught naturalist; and illustrations from an important work, Northern Zoology, by Richardson and Swainson, at present in the press, conclude the volume."

This last sentence seems to have been previously overlooked by the keen-eyed American prioritarisians, although it is referable to American birds.

Thus, on p. 244 appears "Northern Zoology (Birds). By John Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., etc. and W. Swainson, Esq., F.R.S., etc. Through the goodness of the distinguished authors, we have been favoured with a sight of the proof-sheets of the descriptive part of this important work at present in the press." Then follows "Catalogue of the New Species of American Birds," described by Richardson and Swainson in the Northern Zoology. *Strix arcticus*: "This beautiful Owl is white, marked on the dorsal aspect with crowded transverse brown lines; the base of the plumage ferruginous; the ventral aspect unspotted. It is two feet long; was seen at Carlton House by Dr. Richardson"; then followed thirty other names only, and consequently the Owl alone can be referred to from this place.

Then follows quotations of habits from the Northern Zoology in connection with many named species, but on p. 330 occurs *Tetras (Lagopus) leucurus* Rich. and a note with description is given. Then on p. 345, *Cygnus buccinator* Richardson is described; on p. 346, *Clangula barrowii*; on p. 352, *Larus brachyrhynchus* Richardson, and p. 353, *Larus franklinii* nobis, and p. 354, *Lestris richardsonii* Swains.

Upon referring to the Amer. Ornith. Union's Check List, 3rd ed., 1910, we find that four of the above are utilised as valid and each is given as primary reference the Fauna Borealis Americ. "1831" = Feb. 1832.

It is obvious then that these references must be amended and the one here cited utilised instead; the four are p. 39, *Larus brachyrhynchus*; p. 40, *Larus franklini*; p. 89, *Olor buccinator* and p. 142, *Lagopus leucurus*. We have already shown that *Larus franklini* 1832 was antedated by *Larus pipixcan* Wagler 1831, and this is unaltered though the date of *Larus franklini* now goes back to 1831; but Wagler's name was published in May and Jameson's not until August. *Cygnus buccinator* appears in the B.O.U. List, 2nd ed., Appendix p. 341, 1915, with the same reference as given in the A.O.U. Check List.

THE LAMBERT DRAWINGS.

These will probably be a source of interest for many years to come, so that every additional item is of importance. Recently, Mr. T. H. Newman, a fellow Member of the British Ornithologists' Union, asked us if we would like to see some tracings of these Drawings he had acquired many years ago, and which he had identified from the notes given by Sharpe and Mathews. This offer was gladly accepted, and we were surprised to recognise them as tracings made by G. R. Gray, and, with our knowledge and our study of them since Mr. Newman loaned them to us, show that undoubtedly Gray made these while the Lambert Drawings were in his possession, and carefully checking them back with the notes he published regarding the Drawings we find them to cover most of the birds he could not easily determine. We have now compared these tracings with the Watling drawings in the British Museum (Natural History) and find they agree in nearly every case.

From the time Latham published his new species in 1801 until Gray's article nothing was definitely on record in connection with these drawings. However, in the most unexpected places notes crop up, and recently examining Jameson's ed. of Wilson and Bonaparte's American Ornithology we find a

note which appears in the original edition "Amer. Ornith. not given by Wilson, by Bonaparte, Vol. II., p. 18, footnote, 1828, under '*Falco melanopterus* Daudin.'" "The inspection of original drawings, in a collection that Mr. Gray, of the British Museum, was kind enough to show me lately in London has enabled me to add to these already numerous synonyms *Falco axillaris* Lath., Ind. Suppl. (*Circus axillaris* Vieill. !) from New Holland."

Newman's tracings are here recorded in detail.

Gray's handwriting

Compared with B.M.Set.

Lamb Dr. II. 3	<i>Falco lunatus</i>	No. 12 absolutely.
Lamb Dr. II. 4	No name	19 "
Lamb Dr. I. 32	<i>Lanius ? robustus</i>	28 "
Lamb Dr. III. 20	<i>Lanius erectus</i>	29 "
Lamb Dr. II. 35	<i>Lanius flavigaster</i> Lath.	30 "
Lamb Dr. I. 51	<i>Corvus versicolor</i>	
<i>Scythrops, juv- ? mihi Strepera cinerea</i> Gould, the latter in a different handwriting probably Gould's.		60 "
Lamb Dr. II. 33	<i>Corvus melanoleucus</i>	63 "
Lamb Dr. I. 55	<i>Turdus harmonicus</i>	70 "
Lamb Dr. I. 34	<i>C. orientalis ? C. australis</i> Gould	
<i>Cuculus cyanocephalus</i> in another writing		72 ", T.W.
Lamb Dr. II.	<i>Cuculus palliatus</i>	74 "
Lamb Dr. III. 22	<i>Cuculus plagosus</i> Lath.	76 "
Lamb Dr. III. 44	<i>Merops auritus</i> Lath.	
	<i>Philemon auritus</i> Vieill.	91 "
Lamb Dr. III. 59	<i>Certhia melanops</i> Lath.	99 "
& 61 (of 61 head only)		101 "
Lamb Dr. II. 79	<i>Certhia atricapilla</i>	105 "
Lamb Dr. II. 72	<i>Certhia agilis</i> Lath.	
	<i>Melithreptus agilis</i> Vieill.	106 "

Lamb Dr. II. 58	<i>Motacilla cærulescens</i>	No. 111 absolutely.
Lamb Dr. II. 71	<i>Certhia pyrrhoptera</i>	
	Lath. ♂	112 „
	<i>Melithreptus pyrrhopterus</i> Vieill.	
	<i>Meliornis australasiana</i> ? G.R.G.	
Lamb Dr. II. 74	<i>Certhia canescens</i>	
	<i>Colluriocincla cinerea</i>	
	(V. & H.) Gould	114 „
Lamb Dr. II. 40	No name	122 „ T.W.
Lamb Dr. II. 41	No name	124 „
Lambert II. 77	<i>Turdus melinus</i>	
	<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i> (Lw.) Gould	125 „
Lamb Dr. II. 60	<i>Sylvia mystacea</i>	133 „
Lamb Dr. II. 63	<i>Certhia pipilans</i>	136 „
Lamb Dr. II. 45	<i>Certhia leucophæa</i> Lath.	
	<i>Glyciphila subocularis</i>	
	(Gould) G.R.G.	
	<i>Glyciphila</i> ? <i>leucophæa</i>	
	G.R.G.	
	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	
	(Temmin.) Gould	
	<i>Climacteris leucophæa</i>	
	Strickl.	139 „ T.W.
Lamb Dr. II. 34	No name	141 „
Lamb Dr. II. 38	<i>Turdus tenebrosus</i>	144 „
Lamb Dr. II. 42	<i>Turdus fuliginosus</i>	
	Lath.	147 „
Lamb Dr. II. 50	<i>Turdus cyanocephalus</i>	148 „
Lamb Dr. II. 25	<i>Turdus maxillaris</i> Lath.	
	<i>Meliphaga maxillaris</i>	
	Temmin.	
	“ <i>Sphecotheres australis</i>	
	Sw.” Gould	151 „
Lamb Dr. II. 18	<i>Turdus frivolus</i>	153 „

Lamb Dr. II. 32	<i>Turdus brachypterus</i>		
	<i>Sphenura brachyptera</i>	No. 154 absolutely.	
Lamb Dr. III. 46	<i>Sylvia versicolor</i>	155	„ T.W.
Lamb Dr. II. 10	No name	156	„
Lamb Dr. III. 33	No name	157	„ T.W.
Lamb Dr. II. 29	<i>Sylvia inornata</i> Lath.	161	„
	(but coloring different)		
Lamb Dr. II. 12	No name	180	„
Lamb Dr. II. pl. 14	<i>Muscicapa rhodoptera</i>		
	Lath.		
	<i>Rhipidura</i> —? G.R.G.	181	„
Lamb Dr. III. 30	<i>Muscicapa rhodogastra</i>	183	„
Lamb Dr. III. 14	<i>Muscicapa cucullata</i>	190	„ T.W.
Lamb Dr. II. 9	<i>A. minimus</i> V. & H.		
	<i>Pratincola anthoides</i>		
	S.W.	196	„
Lamb Dr. III. 5	No name	200	„
Lamb Dr. III. 28	<i>Sylvia leucophæa</i>	201	„
Lamb Dr. II. 52	<i>Motacilla atricapilla</i>	208	„
Lamb Dr. III. 4	No name	213	„
Lamb Dr. III. 40	<i>Pipra cærulescens</i>	214	„
Lamb Dr. II. 39	No name	215	„
Nothing (I. 68)	No name	221	„
Lamb Dr. III. 41	(Two M.S. names on	252	„
Lamb Dr. III. 11	these need not be		
	given)	246	„
Lamb Dr. II. 19	<i>Charadrius magnirostris</i>	251	„
Lamb Dr. I. 78	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Missing	
Lamb Dr. I. 59	<i>Turdus volitans</i>	Missing	
Lamb Dr. I. 58	<i>Loxia fascians</i>	Missing (168)	
Lamb Dr. II. t. 68	Vieill. Ois dor, pl. 84	Missing (117)	
	N.S.W. Francillon's Coll.		
	<i>Certhia chrysotis</i> Lath.		
	<i>Ptilotis fusca</i> Gould.		

The letters T.W. after the B.M. No. indicate that the B.M. Drawing is signed T. Watling. There are thus fifty identical in every detail with those in the British Museum reported upon by Sharpe, and four which are different. The

Duck is not seen in any way in the B.M. Series, but *Turdus volitans* appears in a different drawing, and the other two are unlike the ones associated by Sharpe with the same names, but may have been drawn from the same birds.

The items which need reconsideration are the following: *Loxia fascians* is based on the Lambert drawing which is absolutely and definitely not the *Microæca* with which the name has been associated, but is of some Finch as the genus chosen by Latham indicated. It is comparable with the B.M. No. 168, but that is also a Finch. As already recorded, *Sylvia leucophæa* Latham given to Lambert, Dr. III., 28 (B. M. No. 201) represents the *Microæca*, and this specific name must be used.

Certhia chrysotis Latham was given to Lambert, Drawing II., and this was recognised by Gray as *Ptilotis fusca* Gould. This drawing is better than the B.M. No. 117 previously referred to in connection with this species and is probably the species named.

ON TYPE DESIGNATION OF AVIAN GENERA.

BY G. M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

It is somewhat extraordinary that such an important subject has been so little discussed. Sometime since, a note regarding the chief factors was suggested for publication in an avian journal, but was not deemed interesting enough. We therefore here put on record for the benefit of systematists a few notes brought together, and do not maintain their completeness but rather provide them as a working basis. As all recent systematic workers, such as the Check List Committees of the American and British Ornithologists' Union, Hartert, Hellmayr, etc., have all failed in type nomination no further excuse is necessary.

The pioneers of type designation appear to have been Vigors and Swainson; as these two were bitterly antagonistic we are unable to determine which was the first to realise the importance of this matter. The earliest type designations appear to be those given by Swainson in his *Zoological Illustrations* in 1820 onwards. These however do not show that he completely understood the designation of types as we use the term to-day. In the *Zoological Journal* conducted by Vigors and others, Swainson also made some type designations, while Vigors therein wrote pronouncedly on the subject.

Fleming, however, appears to have had some idea previously, as he named types in other branches and in 1821 named an avian type. Once again it must be noted that these workers were feeling their way and their types meant the most accessible species, and often this was not the species indicated by the original author.

Laubmann (*Archiv. fur Naturg.*, 1919, heft 2, August 1920, pp. 137-168) has published a full criticism of the types named by Lesson in his *Manuel d'Ornithologie* in 1828, and these take precedence over the authoritative works of G. R. Gray, who stabilised the typification of bird generic names in four works: *A List of the Genera of Birds*, with their synonyms and an indication of the typical species of each genus, published in April, 1840; a second edition, revised, augmented, and accompanied with an index in September, 1841; Appendix to a List

of the Genera of Birds in April, 1842, and a Catalogue of the Genera and Subgenera of Birds contained in the British Museum (with their chief Synonyma and Types, published in April, 1855. These standard works have not yet received the attention necessary for good authoritative work, as the last named has been quoted when the type appeared in the Appendix thirteen years earlier.

In the same year (1840) as Gray's first book appeared, a very similar little work was published entitled "A Catalogue of the Generic and Subgeneric Types of the Class Aves, Birds, arranged according to the natural system" with the intimation "The following arrangement was drawn up by P. J. Selby, Esq." When the selections clash, those named by Gray have been given preference, but this note has been written to show an awkward complication.

When Selby published his Illustrations of British Ornithology he issued in 1825 a text to the Land Birds and on pp. xxvii-xxx he gave an explanation to four uncoloured plates entitled "Types of the Genera," having stated in his Introduction, p. xx "I shall now proceed to give an explanation of the Plumage of Birds (with references to the outline etching on Plate 2), and to offer such a Glossary of Technical Terms (with references to Plates 1, 2, 3, 4) as may be found necessary in the course of the work. These plates are also intended to exhibit the leading principles of generic distinction in a regular series, as a reference to the "Types of the Genera" (hereafter given) will demonstrate."

The Types of the Genera are here given in extenso :

Genus.	Fig. Type.
<i>Falco</i>	(1.) Golden Eagle (2.) Kite (3.) Common Buzzard (4.) Hen Harrier (5.) Goshawk (6.) Peregrine Falcon
<i>Strix</i>	Long-eared Owl
<i>Corvus</i>	Carrion Crow
<i>Pyrrhocorax</i>	Red-legged Chough
<i>Nucifraga</i>	Nutcracker
<i>Coracias</i>	Roller
<i>Bombycivora</i>	Waxwing
<i>Oriolus</i>	Golden Oriole

Genus.	Fig. Type.
<i>Sturnus</i>	Common Starling
<i>Pastor</i>	Rose-coloured Pastor
<i>Cuculus</i>	Cuckoo
<i>Picus</i>	Green Woodpecker
<i>Yunx</i>	Wryneck
<i>Sitta</i>	Nuthatch
<i>Certhia</i>	Common Creeper
<i>Upupa</i>	Hoopoe
<i>Alcedo</i>	King's-Fisher
<i>Merops</i>	Bee-Eater
<i>Hirundo</i>	Chimney-Swallow
<i>Cypselus</i>	Swift
<i>Caprimulgus</i>	Goatsucker
<i>Lanius</i>	Ash-coloured Shrike
<i>Turdus</i>	Blackbird
<i>Cinclus</i>	European Dipper
<i>Muscicapa</i>	Spotted Flycatcher
<i>Accentor</i>	Hedge Accentor
<i>Sylvia</i>	Greater Pettychaps
<i>Saxicola</i>	Stone Chat
<i>Motacilla</i>	Pied Wagtail
<i>Anthus</i>	Meadow Pipit
<i>Alauda</i>	Skylark
<i>Parus</i>	Great Titmouse
<i>Emberiza</i>	Yellow Bunting
<i>Loxia</i>	Crossbill
<i>Pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
<i>Regulus</i>	Gold-crested Regulus
<i>Troglodytes</i>	Common Wren
<i>Fringilla</i>	(a) Greenfinch (b) Chaffinch (c) Goldfinch
<i>Columba</i>	Ring Dove
<i>Phasianus</i>	Pheasant
<i>Tetrao</i>	Red Grouse
<i>Perdix</i>	Partridge
<i>Glareola</i>	Collared Pratincole
<i>Otis</i>	Little Bustard

The cases of *Falco* and *Fringilla*, where more than one type is cited, are explained by Selby in the text that he considers the groups sections though sometimes regarded as genera. There can be no hesitation in accepting these type designations and it is pleasing to note that no alteration of any magnitude is necessary, the only annoying case being that of *Turdus*.

The methods of type determination are four in number, type by original designation, by monotypy, by tautonymy, and by subsequent designation. The list of genera dealt with by Selby is mostly composed of those proposed by Linnæus and Brisson. Of the British genera proposed by Linné in 1758, five are monotypic, *Jynx*, *Sitta*, *Phœnicopterus*, *Recurvirostra* and *Hæmatopus*; nineteen are determined by Linnean tautonymy, viz., *Strix*, *Corvus*, *Cuculus*, *Merops*, *Upupa*, *Certhia*, *Alca*, *Sterna*, *Scolopax*, *Tringa*, *Charadrius*, *Fulica*, *Otis*, *Phasianus*, *Sturnus*, *Loxia*, *Fringilla*, *Motacilla* and *Caprimulgus*. Of course none have the type originally designated and therefore the remaining twenty depend upon subsequent designation. These are *Falco*, *Lanius*, *Coracias*, *Picus*, *Alcedo*, *Anas*, *Mergus*, *Diomedea*, *Colymbus*, *Larus*, *Platalea*, *Ardea*, *Rallus*, *Tetrao*, *Columba*, *Alauda*, *Turdus*, *Emberiza*, *Parus* and *Hirundo*. As Selby only dealt with the Land Birds, only twelve of these occur in his List; yet seven appear to be the earliest selections, viz., *Coracias*, *Columba*, *Alauda*, *Turdus*, *Emberiza*, *Parus* and *Hirundo*. Five of these confirm the accepted types while two differ. The type of *Columba* selected by Selby is *C. palumbus*, whereas B.O.U. List, 2nd ed., gives *C. ænas* named by Vigors the same year but later. Ridgeway has already used Selby's citation.

The type of *Turdus* is given by Selby as *T. merula*, whereas the B.O.U. List, 2nd ed., quoted *T. viscivorus* named by Gray in 1840. The latter was a bad designation, as the species was unknown to Linné personally, but Gray went back to Linné 1735 to determine the types, and he quoted *T. merula* as type of Linné 1744. The selection of *T. merula* is really not as strange as it seems, as *Merula* is the term used by Ray, and has not uncommonly on that account been used to displace

Turdus absolutely. To those who do not separate the dark coloured from the spotted Thrushes this type alteration will cause no inconvenience, but to those who separate these there will be a necessity of using some other names for the latter, restricting *Turdus* to those for which *Planesticus* is now in use.

Two other type designations must be referred to Selby 1825, as he selected as type of *Saxicola*, *rubicola*, and as type of *Anthus*, *pratensis*, the latter differing from that named by Mathews a few years ago, the one previously quoted not being one of the original species, however *pratensis* is.

As type of *Tetrao*, Selby selected *scotica*, but that is not one of the original species, so no change is necessary. As an hitherto unrecorded item in connection with the synonymy of *T. scotica* we would draw attention to the following note of interest. In his Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum, 1827, Fox quoted p. 80, from the Tunstall MS. : "I sent a fine pair, well set up, to Linnæus, in the year 1773, which he admired much, and acknowledged in a very polite letter. . . . He seems to think the Red Grouse peculiar to the British Islands, and is certain they are not the *Lagopus*. Said he was then about a new edition of his *Systema Naturæ* (which I believe has never yet appeared, that great father of natural history and his son being now both dead) in which this species would come under the name of *Bonasia Scotica*." In the same book Fox has also another note of interest, stating (p. 72) "The Rev. R. Sheppard, F.L.S., has deduced, from a particular examination that *Motacilla hippolais* of Linnæus is the *Greater* Pettychaps of English writers, and not the *Lesser*, to which it is usually referred." This identification has now been revived by Hellmayr and Laubmann in their *Nomenclator der Vögel Bayerns*, who use Linné's name for the Garden Warbler.

It may be also noted that Selby selected this species as the type of *Sylvia*, but it is not one of Scopoli's species. Upon checking the type selections of Selby in 1825 with those he published in 1840 some are found to differ, and one type designation of 1840 of a genus not included in 1825, *Larus*, is useful. On p. 48 the type of *Larus* is given as *marinus* and this is one of the original Linnean species; this selection is

earlier than Gray's nomination of *canus* in 1855. Gray previously had named *glaucus*, which was not one of the original series in 1758.

To revert to the history of type designation, Eytton in 1838 named some types, but after Gray's masterly work many workers named types, as Bonaparte, Reichenbach and Cabanis, between 1850 and 1855, Reichenbach giving a list with many new genera in 1852.

From 1855 to 1870 no one seems to have been further interested in this subject, now and then an odd case being named by different workers. Then the Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum was initiated, and in this work types were cited in connection with the generic names used and given in synonymy. Very little care was however taken, usage or guesswork serving for the nomination of the types, so that many are obviously incorrect. Nevertheless as types are named as such, these must be recognised. Simultaneously, one of the most accurate of the ornithologists of the last century, and who is still living, Salvadori, cited types, and in his magnificent work "Ornit. Pap. e Mol.", the Ornithology of New Guinea and the Moluccas, he indicated types of the genera and these were selected with more care than in the Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., and in many cases anticipate the volumes in that series.

Recently most American and some British ornithologists have quoted types, and in the recent Check Lists the method of type determination has been given.

It should be mentioned here that types must be named as such and examples only are not valid. This eliminates a number of early workers such as Froriep, who named examples of Dumeril's genera; Forster, who gave examples in connection with earlier named genera; Kaup, who arranged series of genera, each with one species, mostly new, but including some previously named genera, and Swainson in 1837, who often gave one species only in connection with a well-known genus name. We make this note as each of these workers has been quoted as designating types which they did not. We have previously indicated some alterations in connection with the

B.O.U. List, 2nd ed., type designations, and now add:

Lullula. Type by subsequent designation. Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds., 1855, p. 80: *L. arborea* (Linn.).

The B.O.U. List, 2nd edition, gave "*Emberiza*. Type by Linnean tautonymy and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Birds, 1st ed., 1840, p. 47): *E. citrinella* Linn."

In the Pract. Handb. Brit. Birds, Vol. I., p. 106, 1919, Hartert has noted (the words "by Linnean tautonymy" were erroneous): "Type: *E. calandra*—by subsequent designation: Jenyns (1833) says 'Our common Bunting is the type.' This is preferable to Gray's later designation of *E. citrinella* as type, because *E. calandra* is the most typical species of the genus." Jenyns did not make type designations as a rule, and it is very satisfactory to have Selby's earlier designation to depend upon; this is the usually accepted *E. citrinella*.

Hellmayr and Laubmann have also noted that Swainson in the Zool. Illustr., Ser. I., Vol. II., text to pl. 106, 1822, designated the type of *Cursorius*, eighteen years earlier than Gray 1840.

The B.O.U. List, 2nd ed., p. 272, gives as type of *Catharacta* Brunnich *C. skua*, but on p. 395 omits to note how the type was determined. Hellmayr and Laubmann have rejected *Catharacta* so that nothing was added there. It may here be noted that apparently the earliest designation is that of Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vögel., p. xv., 1852 (?1853), who named the species above given, as given in the Manual Birds Austr., Vol. I., p. 110, 1921.

The same author named *Alca torda* as type of *Alca*, which is over twenty years before Newton, as cited on p. 396, but this is merely a matter of sentiment at present, as the type is, as there given, by Linnean tautonymy.

It had better be noted here that Reichenbach named *cristatus* as the type of *Colymbus*, but very definitely ascribed the genus to Brisson, and Brisson's genus *Colymbus* was not the same as Linné's genus *Colymbus* in any sense, so that Gray's designation in 1855 of *arcticus* Linn. as the type of *Colymbus* Linné must be recognised as the earliest known valid designation. 1735

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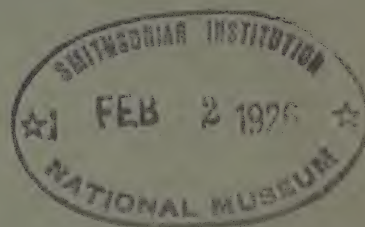
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CONTENTS.	PAGE
ANOTHER NEW BOOK, WHICH NECESSITATES CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE	81

ANOTHER NEW BOOK, WHICH NECESSITATES CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE.

GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

DURING my stay in Berlin last year, October 2nd to 7th, Dr. E. Stresemann drew my attention to this overlooked publication and kindly allowed me to take it home and work out the new forms described, mostly from South America. The title page is here given, also the sub-title page showing the author of the names to be Meuschen.

There are two copies in England, one in the Royal and the other in the Geological Society's libraries.

TITLE PAGE.

Museum Geversianum/sive/Index/Rerum/Naturalium/con-
tinens/instructissimam copiam/pretiosissimorum/omnis generis/
ex/tribus regnis naturæ/objectorum/quam/dum in vivis erat
magna diligentia multaque cura comparavit/vir amplissimus/
Abrahamus Gevers/olim consiliarius primusque urbis Rot/
-terodamensis consul praeffectus stl-/uarum Hollandiæ et
Westfrisiæ/societatis indiæ orientalis di-/rector academiæ
cæsareæ/naturæ curiosorum socius/etc., etc./

Publice distrahendam/Rotherodami/in ædibus nobilissimi defuncti/diebus 12 Septembris et seqq. 1787/per/P. & J. Holsteyn/Bibliopolas/Indices distribuuntur pro triginta assibus.

Index Systematicus/Musei Geversiani/sive/elenchus/rerum naturalium/tam/animalium et plantarum/quam/fossilium/descriptarum/secundum systemata/a Linné, Pallasii, Wallerii/ac quoad/testacea/præsertim juxta/schediasma systematis/Meuschenii.

The author says that the birds are not arranged in their order, but according to the surroundings which are painted on the back of the cases. The birds are all mounted.

The author follows the 12th edition of Linné, 1766. The birds are named from this, and the references given. Where the birds are not described by Linné, the quotation "Linné O." is given. This work came out in 1787, before September 12th, and so has a year's priority over Gmelin, 1788.

Some of the descriptions are indeterminable, and a few are nude names; but it is probable that some of these names pre-occupy those of a later entry.

The genus name is in ordinary type and the species in italics and always with a capital letter.

Index Systematicus Musei Geversiani:

F. C. Meuschen,* 1787.

p. 38.

No. 1. *Picus lineatus* s. *cristatus* corpore atro, crista rubra.

Pie de Cayenne rayée, Buff. tab. 596 (see No. 44).

Picus cristatus is a new combination of *Picus lineatus*.

No. 2. *Picus ferrugineus*, capite nigro, albo punctato.

Pie Rouillé pointé de blanc à tête noire.

No. 11. *Merops ater*, subtus albidus.

Guepier Noir blanc en dessous.

* Friedrich Christian Meuschen, 1719-1790 (?).

- No. 15. *Fringilla crythrophthalma* s. *banana* dorso cærulescenti, humeris albido violaceis alis caudaque cyaneis. Linn., 318-6. *F. banana* is a new name for Linné's bird, see No. 86.

Misprints : No. 3. *Motacilla rubretra* for *M. rubreta* L. and p. 40. *Fringilla crythrophthalma* for *F. erythrophthalma* L.

- No. 17. *Rallus cinereus*, palearibus cristaque fuscis.
(Naturforscher, XI., tab. 2.)

Rale cendré, á crete et pendants bruns.

This is before *Rallus cinereus* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., Vol. 28, p. 556, 1819 (see Cat. Birds, Vol. 23, p. 138), and is the name for the bird called *Dilophus carunculatus*, (Gmelin) in the Cat. Birds, Vol. 13, p. 61, and in the Hand-List 5, p. 517, *Creatophora*. It must be known as *Creatophora cinerea* (Meuschen).

- No. 20. *Manucodia sex-pennis*

Sixfilet, ou oiseau de Paradis Buff.

This must be placed as a synonym of *Parota sefilata* of Cat. Birds, Vol. 3, p. 177.

- No. 22. *Alcedo viridis*, longuicaudæ,
Martin pecheur verd, à longue queue.

This comes before Vieillot 1818 (*cf.* Cat. Birds, Vol. 17, p. 131) Indeterminable (?).

- No. 36. *Alcedo viridis*, alboque varia.

Martin pecheur verd et blanc. Buff. 591 [Daubenton]
=*Ceryle americana* of Cat. Birds, Vol. 17, p. 131.

- No. 24. *Alcedo cuprea*, collari antice albo.
Martin pecheur bronzé, à collier blanc.

- No. 32. *Fringilla cinerea*, alis rectricibus alarum rufis
Pignon cendré, à ailes et épaules rousses.

This comes before the same combination of Gmelin, p. 922, 1789, or Vieillot, 1817 (*cf.* Cat. Birds, Vol. 13, p. 394).

- No. 37. *Alcedo cyaneus* linea fulva, corpore cyaneo.

Martin pecheur bleuatre noir, fauve en dessous, Buff. 216.

- No. 40. *Cuculus cristatus* griseus, subtus albus.

Coucou hupé gris à ventre blanc.

This combination has been used by Linné.

- No. 42. *Muscicapa præcana* pectore et gula incanis, alis caudaque nigris, macula alba, alarum transversa.

Gobemouche gris poitrines et gorge gris, ailes et queue noir, à tache blanche Buff. 676. (Vol. 5., pl. 676, Gobe-mouche de la Caroline) but the description does not agree.

- No. 44. *Loxia lineatus* s. varietos Linn. 174-4.

La Pié rayée, ou variété Buff. 13.

This is a new formation of *Picus lineatus* of Linné as above (see No. 1).

- No. 45. *Lanius fulvus*, remigibus subtus nigris.

Pie-grieche Roux jaune, à ailes noires en dessous.

- No. 49. *Psittacus coccineus lory*, remigibus apice cœruleus.

Parroquet Lory rouge à ailes, bleu au bout.

[(No. 48). This is in addition to *Psittacus lory* of Linné, 145-27, Perroquet Lory, Buff. 168.]

p. 60.

- No. 376. *Psittacus lory*, remigibus azureis, cauda apice flava.

Perroquet Lory, à plumes d'azur, le bout de queue jaune (see No. 47).

- No. 50. *Psittacus cœruleus*, vertice cœruleo, dorso et corpore viridi, colore pallido viridi, subtus azureo rubro striato.

Perroquet à sommet bleu, dos verd, en dessus azur, strié de rouge.

This comes before the same combination of Gmelin, p. 314, 1788 (see Cat. Birds, Vol. 20, p. 152).

p. 42.

- No. 52. *Trogon brasiliensis*, capite nigro, gula fusca, abdomine sanguineo, dorso fulvo, remigium marginis atris, lateralibus albis.

Couraucon de Bresil, à ventre rouge, dos noir cotes blanches. Buff., 452 (Daubenton), and [comes after 1783].

- No. 53. *Trogon ater*, abdomine albo, rectricibus lateralibus albis nigro striatis, Linn. 167 β . 3.

Couraucou noir à ventre blanc, les rectrices des cotes blanches à stries noires.

(*Trogon viridis* L. 167, 3, is also given as distinct.)

- No. 55. *Trogon caeruleus*, capite et pectore cœruleo, alis nigris ut et rectrices medii lateralibus nigris, extremi albis.

Couraucou Bleu, à tête bleue et ailes noires.

- No. 57. *Lanius albus*, capite supernus remigibus rectricibusque nigris.

Pie-Grièche Blanche, à tête, queue et ailes noires.

(This combination comes before Gmelin, 1788, p. 307.)

p. 54.

- No. 258. *Lanius albus*, s. femina, nigro varius.

Pie-grièche Blanc. varié de noir, ou femelle.

- No. 58. *Lanius cinereus* maculis nigris, cauda alisque atris.

Pie-Grièche Cendré à taches noires et queue noire.

(c.f. Cat. Birds, Vol. 8, p. 237.)

- No. 60. *Columba grisea*, fasciis maculis fuscis.

Pigeon Gris-brun, à longues taches bruns.

This combination comes before Bonnaterre, Ency. Meth., p. 252, 1791, see Cat. Birds, Vol. 21, p. 481. *Columba minuta* L., 285-35, is also given as No. 61.

- No. 62. *Columba cinerea*, albo cinerescens corpore, fronte, gula et pectore atris remigibus nigris.

Pigeon cendré à plastron noir.

p. 56.

- No. 303. *Columba cinerea* gula alba.

Pigeon cendré à gorge blanche.

This combination comes after Scopoli, 1786.

- No. 66. *Certhia purpurea*, capite cupreo.

Grimpereau Pourpré, à tête bronzée.

This comes before Gmelin, p. 478, 1788.

No. 73. *Fringilla paroara* nigra rectricibus albo marginatis capite gulaque coccineis.

Pinçon paroare, noir à tête et gorge rouge. Buff. 55, 2.

The plate being Daubenton's plate 55, No. 2, and comes after *Fringilla larvata*, 1783 (Cat. Birds, Vol. 13, p. 286).

No. 79. *Fringilla aurantia*, alis caudaque nigris.

Pinçon Orange, à ailes et queue noirs. Buff. 156, 1.
[Daubenton.]

p. 44.

No. 82. *Motacilla nigra*, maculis pennularum caudæ et secundarum alæ albis.

Hoche-queue noir, à ailes et queue blanche.

No. 86. *Fringilla banana*, virescens, tectricibus alarum opalinis.

Pinçon Banane, verà à tectricé, d'ailes blancheatre (see No. 15).

No. 87. *Fringilla nigra*, capite viridi, corpore nigro, fascia alarum albida.

Pinçon Noir, à tête verte.

p. 46.

No. 122. *Fringilla nigra* alis albis striatis, subtus alba.

Pinçon noir, à ailes striées de blanc.

This combination is after Pontoppidan 1765, but as that is a nude name, the above comes in.

p. 44.

No. 89. *Todus niger*, subtus albus.

Todier Noir, blanc en dessous.

No. 92. *Todus niger* subtus flavus, marginibus pennarum rectricibus, extremibus albis.

Todier Noir, jaune en dessous les bords des plumes et pointes blanches.

No. 90. *Todus fuscus*, maculis alarum albis.

Todier Brun, à taches blanches, blanc en dessous.

This is before Gmelin, p. 444, 1788.

- No. 91. *Todus fuscus*, s. femina, cinerescens, maculis albis nigro punctatus.

Todier Brun, ou femelle du même à tache blanches pointée de noir.

p. 50.

- No. 177. *Todus fuscus*, albo guttatus, crista transversa rubra nigro marginata.

Todier Brun, goutté de blanc, à hupe transverse rouge Naturforsch. XVII. 1.

This is the bird called in the Hand-List, Vol. 3, p. 130, *Onychorhynchus regius* (Gm.), and as *Todus fuscus* has been used for No. 90, no change is necessary.

- No. 98. *Pipra nigra*, capite pectoreque flavo.
Manakin Noir, tête et poitrine jaune.

- No. 99. *Pipra rubra*, s. varietas præcedentium.
Manakin Rouge, variété des precedens.

This is after Müller Suppl., p. 177, 1776, and is a nude name.

- No. 101. *Loxia olivacea*, fusca, subtus brunnea.
Gros-bec Olivatre, dessous brun.

- No. 102. *Loxia olivacea*, fulva, subtus alba, collari nigro.
Gros-bec Fauve, à collier noir.

- No. 103. *Loxia olivacea*, gula fulva, an *canadensis* (?) in Nido.
Linn., 304-29 (?).

Gros-bec Olivatre, à gorge fauve, dans son nid.

A new combination for *Loxia canadensis* L., p. 304, 1766.

- No. 104. *Oriolus banana*, capite et colla castanea, dorso rectricibusque nigris Linn., 161, 4(?), where *Oriolus icterus* is described.

Carange Banane, à tête et col brun, le dos noir.
Oriolus bonana Linné, p. 162-12.

- No. 111. *Emberiza nigra*, fascia alarum alba.
Ortolan Noir, à bande, des ailes blanches.

p. 46.

- No. 114. *Psittacus azureus*, capite viridi, dorso alisque nigris fascia alarum flava, azureo et cauda violacea nigra maculata.

Perroquet Azuré, à tête verte, dos et ailes noires, avec une bande jaune sur les ailes.

This comes before Müller Land-en Volk., p. 377, 1849.

- No. 115. *Psittacus viridis*, fronte cæruleo, dorso interno et pectore rubris.

Perroquet verd, à front bleu, et poitrine rouge.

- No. 118. *Psittacus viridis*, tectricibus alarum azureis.

Perroquet verd, à épaules dorées.

p. 52.

- No. 218. *Psittacus viridis*, cristo rubro.

Perroquet verd, à croupion rouge.

- No. 219. *Psittacus viridis* fronte flavo.

Perroquet verd, ou amazone à fronto jaune.

p. 56.

- No. 302. *Psittacus viridis*.

Perroquet Munier, Buff., pl. 861.

- No. 310. *Psittacus viridis*.

Perroquet verd, Daubenton 861.

p. 60.

- No. 381. *Psittacus viridis*, capite nigro, collari, subtusque aurantiis.

Perroquet verd, à tête noire, dessous orangé.

p. 62.

- No. 382. *Psittacus viridis* minor, genis aurantiis.

Perroquet verd a jeunes orangées.

- No. 116. *Pipra rubicolla*, cristata, aurantia, pulcerrimum exemplar. Buffonni, Edwartii diversum, Linn. 338; Naturforscher XI., tab. 1 (added on p. 656: Edw. 11, t. 264, f. 2, Buff., t. 34, f. 1 E.). [Linné 338, No. 1, gives *Pipra rupicola*.]

Manakin ou Cocq. de Roche à crete, couleur d'orange, très belle pièce différente de celle de Mr. Edw. Buff., etc. Naturforscher, XI., tab. 1.

- No. 124. *Turdus viridis*, humeris cristaque cyaneis, loris nigris.

Grive verte, à croupion et épaules bleues.

This combination is after Müller, Suppl., p. 142, 1776.

- No. 129. *Loxia senegalensis*, punctulata.

Gros-bec Senegale, pointillé.

- No. 130. *Emberiza senegalensis*, s. varietas, collari albo.

Ortolan Senegale, pointillé variété, à collier blanc.

- No. 137. Misprint: *Fringilla erythrophthalma* for *F. erythrophthalma*.

p. 48.

- No. 142. *Cuculus cinereus*, nigricans, maculis atris.

Coucou gris Cendré, à taches noires.

This use is before Bolton, 1798, p. 46, and Vieillot, 1817.

p. 52.

- No. 212. *Cuculus cinereus* longicaudatus, capite nigro, alis caudaque fuscis, rectricibus lateralibus longissimis, subtus albus.

Coucou Cendré, à longue queue, la tête noire, et les ailes brunes.

- No. 148. *Motacilla carolinensis*, an *Fringilla* (?), capite fusco.

Fauvette à Tête noire, ou Pinçon de Caroline.

This comes before *Fringilla carolinensis* Latham, Index Orn., p. 435, 1790.

- No. 150. *Muscicapa cayanensis*, virens. New name for

M. virens, Linné, p. 327, No. 11.

Gobemouche de Cayenne, verdâtre. Buff. 574, 2. Used by Linné, p. 327.

- No. 161. *Trochilus tomineus*, fuscus. Linn. 191, 12 [var. β .].

Colibri Dominé, rubris brun, Edw. 138.

(Linné, p. 191, describes this variety from America and this name stands on that, but he calls it *tomineo* in the 10th ed., p. 121, 1758.)

- No. 163. *Trochilus topaziguta*: *Colibri topaze*: a nude name.

No. 165. *Trochilus auratus*, viridi aureus, gula rufa.

Colibri Doré, à gorge rouge.

This comes before Gmelin, p. 487, 1788.

p. 172. *Trochilus smaragdinus*, viridis, pectore et collo cœruleis.

Named Edwards, pl. 35, No. 2, and is before *T. ourissia*, Gm., p. 494, 1788.

Colibri Emeraude, ou Amethiste (?). Edw. 35 (Vol. I.).

This is before Gould, P.Z.S., 1846, p. 85 (*cf.* Cat. Birds, Vol. 16, p. 140), which will now be called *Cyanolesbia boliviana* Gould.

p. 62.

No. 415. *Trochilus smaragdus* : Colibri Emeraude Buff., 276, 2.

No. 175. *Trochilus varius*, viridi, remigibus fuscis, rectricibus rufis apice.

Colibri verd, ou varié, à rectrices rouges.

This comes before Gmelin, p. 492, 1788.

p. 50.

No. 178. *Bucco viridis*, fronte rubra, gula aurantia.

Barbu verd, à front rouge, et gorge orangée.

This comes after Boddert, p. 53, 1783, and before Gmelin, p. 408, 1788.

No. 179. *Trochilus cupreus*, collo rufo, collari nigro.

Colibri Bronze, à cou roux, et collier noir.

No. 182. *Trochilus cupreus*, collari albo.

Colibri Bronze, ou Jacobine, à cou blanc. Buff. 6.0 [600 (?)].

No. 183. *Trochilus cupreus*, rectricibus lateralibus longioribus apice tantum pennatis [rarissimus].

Colibri Bronze, à plumes laterales de la queue, barbues à leur pointe (très rare).

No. 188. *Trochilus viridis*, abdomine albo.

Colibri verd à ventre blanc. Ed. 35-1.

New name for *T. mellivorus* Linn. 193-20, 1766.

- No. 190. *Trochilus viridis*, s. varietas, rectricibus lateralibus apice.

Colibri verd, ou variété, à rectrices laterales.

- No. 192. *Trochilus viridis*, collo azureo.

Colibri verd, à collier d'azur.

- No. 193. *Trochilus viridis*, subtus cinereus, rectricibus albo dimidiatis.

Colibri verd, dessous cendré, à rectrices de moitié blanches
Briss., 111, 36, 4.

- No. 197. *Trochilus viridis*, gula rufa, rectricibus intermediis albis.

Colibri verd, à gorge rouge, la queue au milieu blanche.

- No. 206. *Hirundo nigra*, Indica collari albo.

Hirondelle Noire, des Indes, à collier blanc.

This comes before Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc., 1794, p. 317.
p. 52.

- No. 209. *Certhia viridis* ubique.

Grimpereau verd, par tout.

- No. 210. *Certhia caelestina*, viridis, subtus flava, pectore viridi.

Grimpereau Célestine, verd en dessous jaune, à poitrine verte.

- No. 211. *Cuculus ceraceus*, nigro undulatus, subtus albus.

Coucou Cona [coua], dessous blanc, cendré de noir. Buff.
589 [Daubenton].

- No. 213. *Loxia atra*, corpore gulaque aurantiis, pectore et abdomine atris, alis caudaque griseis.

Gros-bec-Noir, à face et poitrine noires, le corps jaune les ailes et queue grises.

This comes after Brunnich 1764, Orn. Boreal., p. 67.

- No. 220. *Turdus ater*, an *Oriolus xanthornus* (?) corpore, nigro, alis pectore et abdomine albo guttatis.

Grive Noire, les ailes, la poitrine, et le ventre mouchetés de blanc.

This comes before Gmelin, p. 831, 1789 (see Nos. 220, 296 and 422).

- No. 222. *Emberiza olivacea*, subtus flava, alis caudaque fuscis apice albo.

Gros-bec Olivatre, en dessous jaune (and added on p. 656)
les ailes et la queue brunes à sommet blanc.

This is used by Linné, p. 309, 1766.

- No. 224. *Loxia longicauda*, atra, dorso et abdomine albo.

Gros-bec Noir, à longue queue, dos et ventre blancs.

Miller used this in Icon. Anim., pl. 3, 1776.

- No. 225. *Loxia nigra*, humeris dorsoque flavis.

Gros-bec Noir, à dos et ventre jaunes.

Used by Linné, 10th ed., p. 175, 1758.

p. 64.

- No. 433. *Loxia nigra*, humeris dorsoque flavis.

Gros-bec Noir, à dos jaune.

- No. 228. *Merops prasia*, viridis, capite nigro, maxilla inferiori alba.

Guepier verd, à tête noire à machoire inferieure blanche.

- No. 231. *Fringilla beryllina*, viridis, dorso caudaque nigro.

Pinçon Beryline, verd à dos et queue noires.

- No. 232. *Fringilla beryllina*, s. femina, an *Tanagra brasiliensis* [Linn. 316-15].

Pinçon Beryline, verd, ou femelle.

- No. 234. *Tanagra atra*, humeris holosericis.

Tangara Noir, epaules bleues.

This is before Gmelin, p. 898, 1789, and preoccupies this name in Cat. Birds, Vol. XI., p. 301, which will become *Schistochlamys melanopsis* Latham.

- No. 237. *Fringilla cayana* (?) s. *Tanagra*.

Pinçon de Cayenne, Buff. 114.

A new combination for Linné, pp. 315-8 (316-14). *Tanagra cayana*.

p. 54.

No. 247. *Loxia aurantia*, capite et abdomine atris, remigibus fuscis.

Gros-bec Orange, la tête et ventre noire dorée, Buff., 11, 12, 2.

This is before Gmelin, p. 853, 1789.

No. 252. *Todus ictericus*, vertice flavo, subtus albus.

Todier jaunatre, à sommet jaune, blanc en dessous.

No. 253. *Parus fuscus*, alarum fascia interrupta, duplici vertice, et pectore albo.

Mesange Brune, a bandes blanches interrumpus, à sommet et à tête blanches.

No. 254. *Parus olivaceus*, fuscus, stria verticis flava.

Mesange verd, olivatre, sommet à strie jaune.

No. 255. *Parus viridis*, olivaceus subtus albicans, vertice aureo.

Mesange verd, olivatre, blancheatre, à sommet doré.

No. 256. *Muscicapa fusca*, cauda longa.

Gobe-mouche Brun, la queue longue.

Used by Müller in Syst. Nat. Suppl., p. 170, 1776.

No. 258. *Lanius albus*, s. femina, nigro varius.

Pie-grieche Blanc, varié de noir, ou femelle (see No. 57).

No. 259. *Lanius niger*, s. mas. subtus albus.

Pie-griche (?) Noir, dessous blanc, ou male.

This comes before Gmelin, p. 301, 1788.

No. 260. *Lanius* (?) *ater*, gula alba.

Pie-grieche (?) Noir, à gorge blanche.

No. 261. *Alcedo ispida* of Linné.

Martin-pecheur des Indes.

No. 262. *Alcedo asiatica*, s. *ispida*.

Martin-pecheur de l'Asie.

This preoccupies the same combination by Swainson, 1821.

No. 264. *Fringilla chalybea*, cauda longa, s. *Tanagra*.

Pinçon couleur d'acier, a longue queue.

Tanagra chalybea is before Mikan, 1820 (cf. Cat. Birds, Vol. XI., p. 84).

No. 266. *Oriolus niger*, fascia vertici et dorso inferiori flavoscentibus, uropygio rubro.

Carange Noire, à sommet et dos postérieur jaune, et croupion rouge.

This comes after Boddaert, 1783, p. 31.

No. 270. *Oriolus niger*, humeris albis.

Carange ou Traupiale Noire, à epoules blanches.

No. 271. *Bucco niger*, fronte et collari albo.

Barbu noir, à front et collier blanche.

This comes before Gmelin, p. 407, 1788, but after Müller, 1776 (where ?) ~~1787~~.

No. 274. *Emberiza viridis*, loris subtus que flavis.

Ortolan verd, dessous jaune. Buff. 659, 1.

This comes before Gmelin, p. 886, 1789.

p. 56.

No. 275. *Fringilla viridis*, s. *Loxia* (?).

Pinçon verd, ou Gros-bec.

No. 280. *Fringilla hortulana*, s. *Emberiza* (Linné used *Emberiza hortulana*).

No. 290. *Emberiza helvola*.

Ortolan jaunatre, a nude name.

No. 295. *Emberiza nivalis*, s. *æstiva* (a new name for *nivalis* L.).

Ortolan de neige, en habit d'été. Buff. 497.

No. 296. *Oriolus xanthornus*, fuscus, vel *galbula* (?) s. mas.

Linn., 160-1 (?). See Nos. 220, 363 and 378.

Lorcot male, ou Xanthorne Buff., pl. 26.

See Nos. 220 and 422 (*Oriolus xanthornus*, *Oriolus decumanus* and *Oriolus galbula*).

- No. 300. *Scolopax coural* (?) s. *solaris*.

Coural ou l'oiseau au Soleil, Buff.

A new combination for *Scolopax solaris* Boddaert, Tab. Planch. Enl., p. 48, 1783.

- No. 304. *Phasianus fuscus*, nigro maculatus.

Phaisan Brun, a taches noires.

- No. 305. *Psittacus guineensis*.

Perroquet Moineau de Guinée (a nude name).

p. 60.

- No. 379. *Psittacus guineensis*.

Perroquet moineau de Guinée. Edw., 231, 1. (Vol. 5, 1758).

[*Psittacus pullarius* Linn., 149, n. 45.]

This comes after Miller, Icon. Anim., p. 29, 1780, and is *Agapornis pullaria* (L.), Cat. Birds, Vol. 20, p. 510.

- No. 311. *Falco nobilis*.

Foucon Noble (a nude name).

- No. 313. *Phasianus hybridus*.

Phaisant Coquard (a nude name).

- No. 315. *Ardea grisea*, maculis nigris.

Heron Gris, à taches noires.

This is of Linné, p. 239-22.

p. 58.

- No. 319. *Anas nigra*.

Canard Noir (a nude name).

- No. 327. *Anas fusca*, collari et abdomine albo.

Canard Sarcellé, à collier et en dessous blanc.

p. 60.

- No. 359. *Anas fusca*, speculo et macula post aures alba.

Canard Brun, noiratre, à ailes noires et tache blanche (used by Linné, 1758, p. 123).

No. 361. *Anas fusca*, alis nigris, speculo ferrugineo corpore nigro guttato, genis, gula et collo albis.

Canard Brun, à ailes noires, le corps noir pointillé, la tête blanche (see Nos. 327 and 359).

p. 62.

No. 385. *Anas fusca* superne fusco-brunnea, alis nigris, speculo alba.

Canard Brun, par dessus brunatre, à ailes noires.

No. 332. *Anas capensis*, capite collo, alisque nigris, abdomine fulvo.

Oye du Cap, à tête cou et ailes noires, à ventre fauve.

This is before Gmelin, p. 527, 1789 (*cf.* Cat. Birds, Vol. 27, p. 259).

No. 333. *Anas crista*, lutea, alis nigricantibus.

Canard Hupé, jaune, à ailes noirâtres.

This is after *Anas cristata* Fischer, 1778.

No. 339. *Ardea cayanaensis*, varia.

Onoré de Cayenne, bariolé.

No. 340. *Ardea minuta*, s. *ardeola* Linn. 240–26. B.

Petit Heron, ou Blongios, Buff. 325.

Ardea ardeola is here an absolute synonym of *minuta*.

No. 346. *Rallus griseus*, supra griseus nigro maculatus, macula alarum alba, subtus cinerescens.

Ralle Gris, tacheté de noir, dessous cendré (added on p. 656) les ailes à tache blanche, dessous cendré.

No. 348. *Cuculus fulvus*, subtus aureus.

Coucou jaune, en dessous doré.

p. 60.

No. 352. *Scolopax niger*, albo guttatus.

Becasse Noire, à taches blanches.

This is before Gmelin, p. 659, 1789, which is an Oyster-catcher.

No. 355. *Scolopax solaris*.

Becasse Solaire (see No. 300) after Boddaert, 1783.

- No. 357. *Tringa grisea* s. *strenaria*, *pluvialis*, *cauda alba*, *nigro dimidiata*, *capite*, *gula*, *colloque nigris*, *subtus albus* Linn. 251-16, where *Tringa arenaria* is described and is a synonym of it.

Chevalier Gris, ou Coulier Chaud, à queue blanche, tête et cou noir.

This combination is before *Tringa grisea* Gmelin, p. 681, 1789; *strenaria* is a misprint for *arenaria*.

- No. 358. *Tringa brunnea*, an *varia* (?) *albo guttata*, *subtus alba* Linn., 252, 21 (?), where *Tringa varia* is described and becomes a synonym of it.

Chevalier Brun. ou varié (?) moucheté de blanc, dessous blanc. Buff. 923 [Daubenton].

- No. 360. *Psittacus paradisus*, s. *varietas* (a nude name).
Perroquet de Paradis, ou variété.

- No. 362. *Rallus fuscus*, *infra fulvus*.
Rale Brun, en dessous fauve [used by Linné, p. 262, 1766].

- No. 363. *Xanthornus decumanus*, *Natuurfors.*, XVIII., tab. 1.
Cassique Noire, à queue jaune. Pall. *Miscell. Zool.*
This is of Pallas, 1779.

- No. 372. *Ampelis chinensis*.
Cotinga de la Chine (a nude name).

- No. 375. *Psittacus cacatua*, *crista flava*. Linn. 143, 22.
Perroquet cacathoe, à tête jaune. Buff. pl. 14 [Daubenton].
Named Daubenton's pl. 14 and so replaces *Cacatua parvula* Bp. (*cf.* Cat. Birds, Vol. 20, p. 120).

- No. 377. *Alcedo nigra*, *subtus fulva*, *linea collari alba*.
Martin pecheur, ou alcion Noir (added from p. 567),
dessous fauve, à ligne collaire blanc.
This is after Boddaert, 1783, p. 22, No. 356.

- No. 378. *Oriolus xanthornus* s. *decumanus*.
Same as 363. See No. 296.

p. 62.

- No. 386. *Anas brunnea*, *subtus alba*.
Canard Brun, blanc en dessous.

- No. 387. *Crax hocco*, s. *globicera* Linn., 270-4 (?), where *Crax globicera* is described and so becomes a synonym of it.

Hocco Globulaire, à ailes noires, tache blanche glomoré,
Edw. 295.

- No. 389. *Numida alba*.

Poulepintade Blanche (a nude name).

- No. 391. *Tetrao capensis*.

Perdix du cap, *ib.*

- No. 393. *Numida cinera*.

Poulepintade Cendrée, *ib.*

- No. 396. *Tetrao americana* s. *coturnix* Linn., 278-20, where *Tetrao coturnix* is described, and so becomes a synonym of it.

Perdrix d'Amerique.

- No. 399. *Anas fulva*, speculo albo.

Canard Fauve, à tache, des ailes blanches.

This comes before Gmelin, p. 530, 1789 (*cf.* Cat. Birds, Vol. 27, p. 149).

- No. 404. *Corvus cristatus* (?) s. *Ampelis garrulus* Linn., 157, 8 (?).

Corbeau Hupé : a new name of *Corvus cristatus* L.

- No. 405. *Fringilla tigrina*, pectore nigro albo maculato.

Pinçon Tigrine, à poitrine tachétée.

- No. 410. *Motacilla alba*.

Fauvette Blanche. Buff. 580, used by Linné, 1758, p. 185.

p. 64.

- No. 420. *Emberiza rubra*, capite et abdomine nigro.

Ortolan Rouge, à tête et ventre noire.

This comes before Gmelin, p. 877, 1789. (Cat. Birds, Vol. 13, p. 485.)

- No. 422. *Oriolus decumanus* s. *xanthornus* (see 220 and 296).

- No. 425. *Alcedo aureata*, ex albo nigroque varia.
Jacamar ou Martin pecheur Doré, varie de blanc et noir.
- No. 426. *Tanagra pompadora*, unicolor.
Tanagra Pompadour, d'un couleur.
Used by Müller, Suppl., p. 159, 1776.
- No. 427. *Alcedo caelestinus*, capite, collo et abdomine rubris
gula alba, dorso caelestino.
Martin pecheur Celestin, tête, col et ventre rouges à dos
bleue.
- No. 429. *Alcedo nigricans*, ex albo nigroque varia.
Martin pecheur Noir, varié de noir et blanc. Buff. 416.
- No. 436. *Emberiza cærulescens*, humeris albis, remigibus
cæruleis.
Ortolan Bleuatre, à ailes bleues (added on p. 656) epaules
blanches, à ailes bleues.
- No. 440. *Tantalus albus*, remigibus atris.
Courli Blanc, à ailes noires.
Used by Linné in 1766.

The following is an alphabetical list of the new names, with
their numbers placed after them.

<i>æstiva</i> , <i>Emberiza</i> , 295.	<i>aureata</i> , <i>Alcedo</i> , 425.
<i>albus</i> , <i>Lanius</i> , 57, 258.	<i>azureus</i> <i>Psittacus</i> , 114.
<i>alba</i> , <i>Numida</i> , 389.	<i>banana</i> , <i>Fringilla</i> , 15, 86.
<i>americana</i> , <i>Tetrao</i> , 396.	<i>beryllina</i> , <i>Fringilla</i> , 231.
<i>asiatica</i> , <i>Alcedo</i> , 262.	<i>brunnea</i> , <i>Anas</i> , 386.
<i>ater</i> , <i>Lanius</i> , 260.	<i>brunnea</i> , <i>Tringa</i> , 358.
<i>ater</i> , <i>Merops</i> , 11.	<i>caelestinus</i> , <i>Alcedo</i> , 427.
<i>ater</i> , <i>Trogon</i> , 53.	<i>cærulescens</i> , <i>Emberiza</i> , 436.
<i>ater</i> , <i>Turdus</i> , 220.	<i>calestina</i> , <i>Certhia</i> , 210.
<i>atra</i> , <i>Tanagra</i> , 234.	<i>cæruleus</i> , <i>Psittacus</i> , 50.
<i>aurantia</i> , <i>Fringilla</i> , 79.	<i>cæruleus</i> , <i>Trogon</i> , 55.
<i>aurantia</i> , <i>Loxia</i> , 247.	<i>capensis</i> , <i>Anas</i> , 332.
<i>auratus</i> , <i>Trochilus</i> , 165.	<i>capensis</i> , <i>Tetrao</i> , 391.

- carolinensis*, *Motacilla*, 148.
cayana, *Fringilla*, 237.
cayanensis, *Ardea*, 339.
ceraceus, *Cuculus*, 211.
chalybea, *Fringilla*, 264.
chalybea, *Tanagra*, 264.
chinensis, *Ampelis*, 372.
cinereus, *Cuculus*, 142.
cinerea, *Fringilla*, 32.
cinereus, *Lanius*, 58.
cinerea, *Numida*, 393.
cinereus, *Rallus*, 17.
coural, *Scolopax*, 300.
crista, *Anas*, 333.
cristatus, *Corvus*, 404.
cristatus, *Picus*, 1.
cuprea, *Alcedo*, 25.
cupreus, *Trochilus*, 179.
cyaneus, *Alcedo*, 37.
decumanus, *Oriolus*, 422.
ferrugineus, *Picus*, 2.
fulva, *Anas*, 399.
fulvus, *Cuculus*, 348.
fulvus, *Lanius*, 45.
fuscus, *Parus*, 253.
fuscus, *Phasianus*, 304.
fuscus, *Todus*, 90, 177.
galbula, *Oriolus*, 296.
grisea, *Columba*, 60.
griseus, *Rallus*, 346.
grisea, *Tringa*, 357.
guineensis, *Psittacus*, 305, 379.
helvola, *Emberiza*, 290.
hocco, *Crax*, 387.
hybridus, *Phasianus*, 313.
ictericus, *Todus*, 252.
lineatus, *Loxia*, 44.
longicauda, *Loxia*, 224.
lory, *Psittacus coccineus*, 49, 376.
niger, *Bucco*, 271.
niger, *Lanius*, 259.
niger, *Scolopax*, 352.
niger, *Todus*, 89.
nigra, *Alcedo*, 377.
nigra, *Emberiza*, 111.
nigra, *Fringilla*, 87, 122.
nigra, *Hirundo*, 206.
nigra, *Motacilla*, 82.
nigra, *Pipra*, 98.
nigricans, *Alcedo*, 429.
nobilis, *Falco*, 311.
olivacea, *Loxia*, 101.
olivaceus, *Parus*, 254.
paradisus, *Psittacus*, 360.
paroara, *Fringilla*, 73.
præcana, *Muscicapa*, 42.
prasia, *Merops*, 228.
purpurea, *Certhia*, 66.
rubra, *Emberiza*, 420.
rubicolla, *Pipra*, 116.
senegalensis, *Emberiza*, 130.
senegalensis, *Loxia*, 129.
smaragdinus, *Trochilus*, 172.
tigrina, *Fringilla*, 405.
topaziguta, *Trochilus*, 163.
varius, *Trochilus*, 175.
viridis, *Alcedo*, 22.
viridis, *Bucco*, 178.
viridis, *Emberiza*, 274.
viridis, *Fringilla*, 275.
viridis, *Parus*, 255.
viridis, *Psittacus*, 115, 302.
viridis, *Trochilus*, 189, 190.
xanthornus, *Oriolus*, 220.

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